

**FDIS**

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

*China*

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## PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## GENERAL

U.S. Worried Over USSR Satellite Possible Crash	A 1
U.S. Finds Nothing New in Warsaw Pact Proposal	A 1
Nato Reacts Cautiously	A 1

## UNITED STATES

Reagan Cautious About Summit With Andropov	B 1
Reagan Repeats Commitment to Israel's Security	B 1
Reagan Comments on Economic, Budget Problems	B 1

## SOVIET UNION

TASS Statement on Afghan Situation Assailed	C 1
RENMIN RIBAO 6 Jan Comment	C 1
XINHUA Commentary	C 1
Andropov Remarks at Warsaw Pact Summit Cited	C 2

## NORTHEAST ASIA

Yang Dezhi New Year's Greetings to Koreans	D 1
--------------------------------------------	-----

## SOUTHEAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC

Failure of Vietnam's Kampuchea Invasion Cited	E 1
[GUANGMING RIBAO 25 Dec]	
Sihanouk Exclusion From Delhi Summit Protested	E 2
Sihanouk Reaction	E 2
Malaysian Paper Comments	E 2
Summit Attitude Toward Kampuchea Seen Tested	E 2
Reportage on SRV-Kampuchea Actions on Thai Border	E 3
More SRV Toxic Chemicals	E 3
SRV Buildup Noted	E 4
Ambassador Attends Burmese Anniversary Reception	E 4

## SOUTH ASIA

Afghan Resistance Forces Urged To Unite	F 1
[GUANGMING RIBAO 27 Dec]	
Invasion Anniversary Marked by Kabul Attack	F 2
Pakistan Paper on 'Growing Tension' in Kabul	F 2
Former Afghan Minister Praises Resistance Efforts	F 3
PRC Economic, Trade Delegation Visits Iran	F 3
Departure for Iran 30 Dec	F 3
Memorandum Signed	F 3

Afghan Refugees Stages Demonstrations in Tehran	F 4
Resolution Approved	F 4
Iran Rejects Soviet Protest	F 4
Pakistan's Haq on Afghanistan, Nuclear Policy	F 4

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; AFRICA

Zhao Ziyang Continues State Visit to Zambia	I 1
Sees Kaunda's Former Residence	I 1
Talks With President	I 1
Lusaka Account of Talks	I 2
Confers Again With President	I 3
Meets Leaders of ANC, SWAPO	I 3
Apparent Policy Change Noted [AFP]	I 4
Aid to ANC, SWAPO Predicted [AFP]	I 5
More on Earlier Zhao Ziyang Visits	I 6
Congolese Paper Hails Visit	I 6
Zaire Loan Repayment Agreed	I 7
Sharon: Israel Can Handle Syria's Soviet SAM's	I 7
RENMIN RIBAO Views Crises Confronting Israel [3 Jan]	I 7
Envoy to Benin Marks Anniversary of Relations	I 9
AFP: 2 Central African Students To Be Expelled	I 9

## WESTERN HEMISPHERE

1983 Trade Protocol With Cuba Signed in Beijing	J 1
PRC, Antigua and Barbuda Establish Relations	J 1
RENMIN RIBAO Hails New Ties [1 Jan]	J 1
Venezuela Foreign Minister Meets Journalists	J 2

## PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO on New Constitution, People's Power [6 Jan]	K 1
RENMIN RIBAO on Foreign Economic Relations [4 Jan]	K 3
Hu Yaobang Visits Science Exhibition 5 Jan	K 8
National Tree-Planting Meeting Held in Beijing	K 9
Wan Li Attends	K 9
Deng Instruction Cited	K 10
127 Million Tons of Oil Exported Over 10 Years	K 10
State Council Directive on Coal Processing	K 11
Yang Shangkun, PLA Leaders Meet CYL Delegates	K 11
Zhao Ziyang Message to PLA Navigation Station	K 12
Hu Qiaomu Speaks to Yunnan Progressive Youths	K 12
Party Leaders Celebrate New Year With Children	K 13
Song Renqiong Visits Sick Nuclear Engineer	K 14
Ye Jianying Writes Inscription for HUASHENG BAO	K 14
Ye Jianying Writes Letter to Young Pioneers	K 15
Chen Pixian on Efforts To Improve Social Order	K 16
Liao Chengzhi Attends CPC Oath-Taking Ceremony	K 16
Constitutional Provisions for Autonomous Areas [RENMIN RIBAO 4 Jan]	K 16
Late Report: Secretariat Member Yang Yong Dies	K 19

## EAST REGION

Fujian's Xiang Nan Visits Genetics Seminar	O 1
Jiangsu's Xu Jiatun Addresses 17 Dec Meeting [XINHUA RIBAO]	O 1

Chen Guodong Attends Shanghai New Year Soiree	O	2
Shanghai's Chen Guodong Advocates Social Change	O	2

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong's Ren Zhongyi Meets Journalists	P	1
Guangzhou's Ren Zhongyi at New Year Gathering	P	1
Ren Zhongyi Visits Guangzhou Fruit Growers	P	1
Hunan's Mao Zhiyong Inspects Vegetable Market	P	2

## NORTH REGION

Duan Junyi Encourages Private Schools in Beijing	R	1
Beijing's Duan Junyi Attends New Year's Party	R	1
Beijing's Duan Junyi Praises Opera Troupe	R	2
Nei Monggol's Zhou Hui at Ideological Meeting	R	2

U.S. WORRIED OVER USSR SATELLITE POSSIBLE CRASH

OW070234 Beijing XINHUA in English 0217 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Washington, January 6 (XINHUA) -- Washington has expressed its concern to Moscow that a nuclear-powered Soviet spy satellite would probably crash on the earth's surface before the end of this month. State Department spokesman John Hughes, who made the announcement today, said U.S. officials are in contact with the Soviets on the matter through regular diplomatic channels. U.S. officials said that the satellite, known as Cosmos 1402, is believed to contain 100 pounds of enriched uranium for a reactor. It was reported the Soviet Union has confirmed that its ground controllers have lost control of the satellite.

The satellite was launched last August. Travelling in an orbit with an inclination of 64.9 degree relative to the equator, it passes over most of North America south of Fairbanks, Alaska, most of the Soviet Union, and all of China, Africa, South America and Australia, an AP report said. A similar Soviet satellite crashed in northern Canada in January, 1978.

U.S. FINDS NOTHING NEW IN WARSAW PACT PROPOSAL

OW070742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Washington, January 6 (XINHUA) -- The State Department said today that the Warsaw Pact proposal for a non-aggression treaty with NATO "does not seem to represent anything new," but "we will look at it." Spokesman John Hughes said the United States will continue to be receptive to ideas which would "genuinely promote peace and peaceful settlements of disputes," and it will consult its allies to "consider whether this is such a proposal." "Simple declarations of peaceful intent are not enough," he said. "What we need are concrete results, which not only reduce the danger of war, but contribute to an atmosphere of increased trust," Hughes said. Hughes reaffirmed the proposals the United States has made in the Geneva and Vienna negotiations on nuclear and conventional forces.

The offer for a non-aggression treaty, put forward at a Warsaw Pact summit in Prague Wednesday, is regarded here to be aimed at strengthening the Soviet hand in negotiations on nuclear missiles in Europe.

## NATO Reacts Cautiously

OW061644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA) -- Leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) reacted cautiously and unenthusiastically to the Warsaw Pact's offer for signing a non-aggression treaty with the West. U.S. President Ronald Reagan said yesterday the plan for a non-aggression pact was "something to be considered." But he added that "it would require consultations with our allies." West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said his country would study the proposal seriously. According to a REUTER report he added, however, it would carry more weight if the Soviet Union stopped using force in Afghanistan and renounced its right to intervene in some other countries.

NATO diplomats in Brussels said there was nothing new in the suggestion. The offer aimed at "undermining the Atlantic Alliance's twin policy of nuclear dissuasion and disarmament negotiations," one diplomat said. NATO officials also said a non-aggression treaty between the two military pacts would be of no use if not coupled with an agreement to reduce weapons.



REAGAN CAUTIOUS ABOUT SUMMIT WITH ANDROPOV

OW061641 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Washington, January 6 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday he agreed "in principles" to the need for a summit meeting with Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov.

He said, however, that "a summit requires some planning". "You have to believe you can accomplish something. When we can be sure of that, I would welcome a summit," he added.

Reagan said he would consider the Warsaw Pact's offer for signing a non-aggression treaty with the West, but any such peace offer would require consultation between the United States and its NATO allies.

REAGAN REPEATS COMMITMENT TO ISRAEL'S SECURITY

OW061136 Beijing XINHUA in English 1126 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Washington, January 5 (XINHUA) -- President Reagan today reiterated "unswerving commitment" to Israel's security which he said "is inescapably connected with peace in the Middle East."

Reagan made these remarks today when he met Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon who is on a four-day official visit.

During the meeting, Reagan reaffirmed concern over the events in the Middle East region, according to a senior American official. The U.S. President expressed his determination to pursue the peace initiative he launched last September 1 and his wish to see "very early withdrawals" of outside forces in Lebanon and "further progress on peace."

In reviewing the U.S. position, Reagan reiterated that Israeli settlement activity on the West Bank "is not helpful toward the peace process."

Navon insisted on Israel's objections to a divided Jerusalem and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank.

Navon is the first Israeli official of the highest level to meet Reagan since the latter put forward his Middle East peace plan, which was immediately rejected by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

The senior U.S. official said in public that "this was not a session where issues of substance were being negotiated. It was an exchange of opinion between the two heads of state" and there was no discussion of "controversial elements" or Israeli domestic politics.

REAGAN COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC, BUDGET PROBLEMS

OW061116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Washington, January 5 (XINHUA) -- The United States is facing "unacceptably large" federal budget deficits and action should be taken to deal with it, though "the choices we face are difficult," said President Reagan here tonight.

At this first nationally broadcast and televised news conference of the new year, Reagan dwelt mainly on the economic slump and the deficit-plagued federal budget. He declined to say what he will do to cope with these serious problems before the new budget is announced later this month.

President Reagan has been under strong pressure recently from some cabinet secretaries, his economic advisers and his Republican allies in Congress for tax increases, defense cuts, or both to avoid mounting federal deficits that could reach 200 billion dollars in 1984 and 300 billion dollars by 1988.

According to the administration's recent economic forecast, the economy is expected to grow again this year following the 1981-1982 recession, but only at the slow rate of about 3 percent.

Yesterday, the President began to hear from members of Congress about the 1984 budget. He met a group of Republican House members, some of whom urged Reagan to freeze all domestic spending for two years. Reagan told them that he remains opposed to any tax increases or slowdown in the pace of his military buildup. However, he has tentatively decided on domestic spending cuts of nearly 30 billion dollars for next year to leave federal deficits at about 175 billion dollars.

At today's press conference, Reagan denied that he has gone overboard on defense spending which stands at 1.5 trillion dollars for 1983-1987. He insisted that his defense program is not out of line with past spending as a percentage of the gross national product. He cautioned against defense cuts which might reduce "our ability below the level at which we can declare ourselves safe."

He said raising taxes "is not the way out of a recession" since more than half the deficits the government faces are due to the economic slump.

Heated debates are going on within the administration and in Congress on ways and means to cure the economic illness through a new budget. But none of the President's advisers has proposed any action to stimulate the economy and speed up the recovery.

TASS STATEMENT ON AFGHAN SITUATION ASSAILED

RENMIN RIBAO 6 Jan Comment

HK060734 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 83 p 6

["Short commentary": "You Can't Hang On and Refuse To Leave"]

[Text] TASS has published a statement declaring that the Soviet Union will "carry through to the end its internationalist duty" of "defending Afghanistan," to let the world know that the Soviet Union will hang on and refuse to leave that country.

However the Afghan affair is not something that can be decided by Moscow alone. The Afghan people will not let the Soviet Union hang on in their country. During the new year period, news of the Afghan people's stunning blows at the aggressors was continually coming out of Afghanistan. On 24 December freedom fighters killed 16 Soviet troops and destroyed 5 tanks in an attack on (Qasr Chelartum) Palace south of Kabul. On the evening of 27 December, freedom fighters attacked the Karmal regime's Defense Ministry and the Soviet Embassy. The soldiers of the Karmal puppet army are also becoming more and more discontented over Soviet occupation and the rule of the puppet regime. On one occasion these soldiers mutinied in the Khowst area, and killed 30 puppet officers. Although the Soviet occupying army numbers more than 100,000, it is unable to guarantee the security of the Karmal regime or even of itself. This shows that the Afghan people do not welcome these self-styled "defenders," and want to throw them out of Afghanistan. The sounds of firing in Kabul are a bitter satire on the TASS statement, filled as it was with benevolence and virtue.

Three years is quite a long time. Is there nobody in Moscow who understands what it means that the Soviet superpower has spent 3 years without being able to subdue Afghanistan? No matter how small or weak a nation, nobody is able to strangle its struggle for freedom. Three years has been spent in aggression without anything to show for it. What will it be like after another 3 years? Even if they spend another 10 periods of 3 years, the Afghan people will not put down their arms, while times and circumstances change and the affairs of men are unfathomable. Can Moscow bury 100,000 troops in the Hindu Kush Ranges forever? They cannot hang on and refuse to leave. We advise Moscow to produce a few less TASS statements. Of the 36 stratagems, decamping is best; and it is better to decamp early rather than late.

XINHUA Commentary

OW060615 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1635 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jan (XINHUA) -- Commentary: "An Inauspicious New Year Gift -- On TASS Statement Regarding Afghan Issues by XINHUA Reporter Tang Shan."

The statement issued by TASS on 31 December 1982 regarding Afghan issues is an inauspicious new year gift from the Soviet authorities to the Afghan people, who crave independence and freedom, and to the peoples of various world countries who earnestly hope that the year 1983 will bring peace.

In this statement TASS said that the Soviet Union will do its own so-called "internationalist duty to the end" in Afghanistan. It said: "All attempts to make the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and between East and West dependent on developments around Afghanistan" and any assumption that the Soviet Union will change its attitude "under the influence of these attempts" on Afghan issue are "illusory."

This TASS statement acts like a bucket of cold water on the heads of people who recently believed that the Soviet Union had already somewhat "softened" its stand on the Afghan issue. In clear-cut language, it tells people: The stubborn stand adopted by the Soviet Union in committing aggression against Afghanistan will not change. Its 100,000 aggressor troops will not be withdrawn. It will not give up territory which it has already occupied. It has no intention of restoring Afghanistan's independence and nonaligned status. Nor does it have any intention of eliminating its threat to Afghanistan's neighboring countries and peace in Asia and the world.

Noteworthy is the fact that the Soviet Union has not only orally announced its intention of continuing its aggression against Afghanistan, but is also painstakingly building up its forces there, in order to occupy this strategic ally and significant nation for a long period, and to use it as a advanced post in execution of its southward expansionist strategy. A number of large strategic air force and logistic bases in Afghanistan have already been, or are being, expanded, and Soviet guided missiles have already been deployed on Afghan territory. Ferries, bridges and strategic highways from the Soviet Union to all parts of Afghanistan are continually being expanded and extended. Soviet advisers control the army of the Karmal regime and all key departments.

This TASS statement has once again reminded people that they must never entertain any illusions about Soviet hegemonism. Only by giving even more resolute and strong support to the Afghan people's struggle against aggression and continually keeping and strengthening their pressure on the aggressors will all the peace-loving and justice-upholding nations and peoples throughout the world be able to help solve Afghan issues justly and reasonably, in accordance with the interests of the Afghan people and on a basis conducive to world peace and security.

#### ANDROPOV REMARKS AT WARSAW PACT SUMMIT CITED

OWO61942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA) -- The Warsaw Treaty member states have "enough strength" to resist an imperialist military threat, Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov said, according to a TASS report yesterday.

Andropov made the remark in reply to a question raised by the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO.

Speaking on the just-concluded Warsaw Pact summit, Andropov said the meeting had been called when the international tension intensified.

"We have made a cool-minded judgment on the world situation. We don't want to conceal our worries towards the activities of the NATO military preparations," Andropov said.

Although there were some negative phenomena during the 1980s, the international position of the socialist community is solid and reliable, he said.

YANG DEZHI NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS TO KOREANS

SK060119 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 31 Dec 82

[New Year's greetings to the Korean people from Yang Dezhi, chief of the PLA General Staff and former commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers -- recorded in Mandarin fading into translation]

[Text] Ushering in 1983, the glorious new year, I extend New Year's greetings to the fraternal Korean people and comrades-in-arms with a feeling of unbounded joy. The year 1983 is the 35th year since the founding of the DPRK. We look back with joy on the brilliant course covered by the Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader of the Korean people, President Kim Il-song, and the Korean Workers Party.

The founding of the DPRK opened a new epoch in Korean history. Not long after its founding, the heroic and unyielding Korean people defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors with their bloody struggle and defended the independence and security of the fatherland and made a great contribution to defense of peace in Asia and the world.

During the nearly three decades since the cease-fire in Korea, the Korean people have rehabilitated their life from ruins and beautifully built their land under specific and very difficult circumstances where the country is artificially divided and the U.S. troops remain entrenched in the southern land.

In the short postwar period, the Korean people have not only healed the wounds of war, but have also recorded proud successes on the industrial, agricultural and other fronts in the course of unswervingly implementing the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliant defense and deepening the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural. The Korean people have developed their state into a socialist state with a modern industry and developed agriculture and powerful defense capabilities.

Today the Korean people are waging an energetic drive to prefulfill the vast goals of the Second 7-Year Plan in hearty response to the militant call of the Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress.

We sincerely rejoice over all the successes of the fraternal Korean people as our own.

A grave obstacle has now been created on the road of the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula as the United States blatantly interferes in the internal affairs of Korea and constantly gives the South Korean puppet clique a shot in the arm.

We resolutely support the sacred struggle of the Korean people for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and stand behind the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song.

The United States should give up its aggression and interference in Korea and promptly take all its armed forces out of South Korea.

It is the desire of the people's masses and an inevitable trend of history to achieve national reunification. No force on earth can bar it, and, therefore, the cause of Korean reunification will finally be realized, despite all obstacles.

The Chinese and Korean peoples have formed a deep and strong revolutionary friendship in a protracted common struggle. This friendship has great vitality as it has withstood grim trials of the hard-fought war and the complicated international situation.

In December 1981 Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of our country, paid a friendship visit to the DPRK, and in April 1982 Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Hu Yaobang visited Korea at the warm invitation of President Kim Il-song.

And in September 1982 President Kim Il-song paid an official state visit to our country right after the successful conclusion of the 12th CPC National Congress and enhanced the firm unity and friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries of Korea and China to a new stage.

The China-Korea relations are by no means ordinary ones. They have a long tradition and are deeply rooted in the hearts of the two peoples. The revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the Chinese and Korean peoples will continue to strengthen and develop in the future.

Seeing in the new year, I wholeheartedly wish the Korean people greater successes in their struggle for building socialism and achieving national reunification.

FAILURE OF VIETNAM'S KAMPUCHEA INVASION CITED

HK040845 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 82 p 3

["International commentary": "The Vietnamese Aggressors Are Bound To Lose"]

[Text] The Vietnamese invasionary war against Kampuchea has already lasted 4 long years. These have been 4 years in which the Hanoi authorities' hegemonistic face has been thoroughly exposed, in which they have intensified their invasion and expansion, and in which the arduous struggle of the patriotic Kampuchean forces to protect their people's independence has won important victories.

When we think back to the beginning the Vietnamese invaders, with American equipment and backing of the Soviet Union, seemed able to conquer Kampuchea by force of arms and turn it into a colony, to realize their dream of forming an Indochinese commonwealth. But things went contrary to their wishes, they ran into strong resistance and heavy attacks from the patriotic Kampuchean forces and each year sank deeper into a difficult and inextricable situation. Today, 4 years later, the situation in all aspects is even less to the Vietnamese invaders' advantage.

Militarily speaking, the Vietnamese invaders cherished the vain hope of establishing military colonial domination in Kampuchea by conducting a quick, decisive, lightning war and at one blow rout and wipe out the effective strength of the patriotic Kampuchean soldiers, gaining control over the whole country. However, the patriotic Kampuchean forces used the military technique of dividing the whole into parts, maintained their main strength, established a base area, and not only stood their ground but expanded their domain. Time and again they broke up the dry-session offensives launched by Vietnam, reversed the unfavorable situation of great disparity in strength between the two forces, and gradually created a new situation of armed counterattacks against the invaders. The original strategy of the Vietnamese invaders was based wholly on the idea of a quick, decisive war. Now, even after deploying 200,000 troops and spending 4 years, Vietnam still has not managed to reach the goal it vainly hoped for.

Politically speaking, Vietnam originally entertained the vain hope of propping up Heng Samrin puppet clique, making it into a cover for the invaders and a useful tool to dominate the colony of Kampuchea. But no matter how hard the Hanoi authorities racked their brains in scheming, the Heng Samrin regime still failed to get anywhere and all along was spurned by the Kampuchean people. The Phnom Penh puppet army proved basically useless militarily; dissatisfied with the tyranny of the Vietnamese invaders, more and more officers and men from the puppet army went over to the Kampuchean patriotic forces.

From the point of view of foreign relations, the Vietnamese invaders also repeatedly suffered crushing defeats. No matter how much they ran about lobbying everywhere in an attempt to bring the Heng Samrin puppet government into the United Nations and squeeze out Democratic Kampuchea from its legitimate seat, the UN General Assembly for 4 years repeatedly and by an overwhelming majority, overruled Vietnam and its behind-the-scenes plots, instead continuing to demand the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese invading troops from Kampuchea. This goes to show that on the question of Kampuchea, public feeling is very clear about truth and falsehood, black and white. The vast majority of international society stands on the side of Kampuchea, and the Vietnamese invaders have been isolated internationally.

In contrast to this, with the increasing success of the Kampuchean patriotic forces' struggle against the invasion, the unity and cooperation between the various patriotic Kampuchean forces has strengthened. In July this year the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Prince Sihanouk was formed, and has won the support of people of all races throughout the country. This has constituted a big development in the Kampuchean situation over the last 4 years and a heavy blow to the Vietnamese invaders.



The Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea not only destroyed that country's independence and sovereignty but also threatened the peace and security of Southeast Asia. Right up to today the Vietnamese authorities have refused to budge and have continued their policy of invasion, trying their best to fabricate all sorts of excuses for refusing to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea. This cannot be tolerated by the Kampuchean people, the Southeast Asian people, or the people from all over the world. An equitable solution must be found to the Kampuchean problem, and the key to this necessarily lies in complying with the relevant UN decisions and withdrawing all foreign troops from Kampuchea, restoring its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and its neutral, nonaligned status and letting the Kampuchean people solve their own problems without any interference from the countries. Without the complete withdrawal of the invading troops from Kampuchea, the patriotic Kampuchean army's struggle against them and the support for this army by the peoples of the whole world will never cease. The Chinese people entirely support the Kampuchean people's just struggle against the Vietnamese invasion. We believe deeply that in the end victory will belong to the courageous Kampuchean people.

#### SINHANOUK EXCLUSION FROM DELHI SUMMIT PROTESTED

##### Sihanouk Reaction

OW060906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government, Wednesday strongly protested India's refusal to invite him to the forthcoming non-aligned summit in New Delhi.

An aide to the prince in Pyongyang, where the prince now lives, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE yesterday India's attitude "discredited (Indira) Gandhi" as the Indian prime minister.

India's refusal to invite the prince was spelled out Tuesday by the conference secretary-general designate, Natwar Singh. He ruled out a possible personal invitation for the prince as one of the founding members of the 97-nation movement.

The aide said the prince considered the move by India as an "illegal action."

India's decision discredited Mrs. Gandhi, given the close relations between the prince and Nehru, father of the Indian prime minister, the prince's aide commented.

At the last non-aligned summit conference held in Havana, the seat of Democratic Kampuchea remained vacant as a result of Vietnam's and Cuba's objection.

The Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government headed by Prince Sihanouk won the support and recognition of the United Nations.

A Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Thailand felt sorry that India, as host to the coming non-aligned summit, has failed to notice Kampuchea's present situation is the result of foreign aggression, AFP reported.

##### Malaysian Papers Protests

OW062112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Hong Kong, January 6 (XINHUA) -- India's refusal to invite Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, to attend the forthcoming 7th non-aligned summit in New Delhi is in violation of the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, said Malaysian paper SING PING YIT PAO in an editorial today.

It stressed that many state leaders of the non-aligned member countries have appealed to the Indian Government to invite Samdech Sihanouk to the 7th non-aligned summit.



The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea have won the support of most U.N. member nations and President of the Government Samdech Sihanouk should be invited to the conference, the editorial stated.

SUMMIT ATTITUDE TOWARD KAMPUCHEA SEEN TESTED

OWO41739 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 5 (XINHUA) -- The forthcoming 7th nonaligned summit conference in New Delhi will be put to the test for its attitude towards the problem of Kampuchea, said Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today.

The commentary stressed that world opinion is closely watching what would be done by the 7th nonaligned summit. It was seriously in violation of the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement that Democratic Kampuchea was barred from the 6th nonaligned summit in Cuba in 1979.

The commentary called on the governments and peoples of the non-aligned countries to give support to Democratic Kampuchea's struggle against the Vietnamese aggression.

REPORTAGE ON SRV-KAMPUCHEA ACTIONS ON THAI BORDER

More SRV Toxic Chemicals

OWO11140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1114 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Bangkok, January 1 (XINHUA) -- The Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops have stepped up toxic chemical attacks against the Kampuchean resistance forces near the Thai border, and on Thai border villages since November, 1982, the NATION REVIEW today quoted senior Thai military sources as saying yesterday.

The sources in the supreme command of the Royal Thai Armed Forces disclosed that on several occasions, the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops had been using toxic chemicals including cyanide against the Kampuchean resistance forces around Battambang, Pailin, Koh Kong and Pursat in western and south western Kampuchea.

Chemical weapons were reportedly also used by the Vietnamese against Thai villagers. On December 9, a Vietnamese plane dropped what was described as "yellow powder" over a Thai village in Chanthaburi Province. Several Thai inhabitants of the village fell victim to the yellow substance. They suffered breathing difficulties, severe headache and bleeding in the mouth and even lost consciousness.

The sources said from October 30 to November 13, 1982, the Vietnamese mounted six chemical attacks on Thai villages in Surin, Buriram, Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces. Yellow substance was used mostly in the above attacks. It was dropped by low-flying planes or fired by mortars or artillery pieces.

Thai authorities had collected samples of the substance for analysis and during three of the tests, they found the so-called aromatic hydrocarbon which was a kind of cyanide, the sources said.

## SRV Buildup Noted

OW010958 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] BANGKOK, January 1 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea are preparing for probably their biggest offensive against the Kampuchean resistance forces along the Kampuchean-Thai border, reported BANGKOK POST today.

Quoting Prasong Sunsiri, secretary-general of the National Security Council of Thailand, the report said that 3,000 fresh troops had been brought from Vietnam's 7th and 9th military regions into Kampuchea's Siemreap near Angkor Wat, along with military hardware.

It said military activities had increased in southern Battambang and Oddar Meanchey area and feeder roads had been built towards the border bases of resistance forces for deployment of military equipment and personnel.

Last week, the report said, a Soviet-made Antonov 26 transport plane brought "officials" to the newly-reconstructed Thbeng Airfield at Phra Wihan for inspection, giving the impression that Vietnam is being prepared for air support operations in the Phra Wihan and Oddar Meanchey areas.

AMBASSADOR ATTENDS BURMESE ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

OW041843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Rangoon, January 4 (XINHUA) -- Burmese President and Chairman of the Council of State U San Yu held a reception at the Presidential Palace here this evening to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the country's independence.

Burmese state and government leaders attended the reception. Also present were Huang Minda, Chinese ambassador here and diplomatic envoys of other countries.

An article in today's WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY said "Independence is a precious national heritage which we must preserve at all cost." "It is the primary duty of every citizen living in Burma to defend and safeguard the national independence," the article added. It said that the development of the country's economy is also an important task.

AFGHAN RESISTANCE FORCES URGED TO UNITE

HK061104 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Dec 82 p 4

["International" commentary: "Three Years of Valiant Fighting"]

[Text] Three years have passed since the people of Afghanistan began their resistance against the aggression of the Soviet Union. During the 3 years, the resistance forces in Afghanistan have fought bravely and are becoming stronger and stronger with one victory after another. These 3 years have been years of carrying out valiant fighting, encouraging national pride and striking heavy blows at the aggressors.

The people of Afghanistan, a nation with a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism, are industrious and brave and defy brute force. Historically, they fought against imperialist aggressors and oppressors time and again and finally won national independence. With such an unyielding spirit of fighting to the end, today the people of Afghanistan have risen again to fight, to safeguard national dignity and to defend national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity. The resistance war of the Afghan people has won the support and admiration of justice-upholding and peace-loving people throughout the world. To occupy Afghanistan and advance south toward the Indian Ocean was always a pipedream of the czarist dynasties. Today, the contemporary czar -- the superpower in the north -- further seeks this plan as a major link in its global strategy of contending for hegemony in the world. The resistance forces of Afghanistan have been fighting hard to foil this scheme and have made significant contributions to combating hegemonism and safeguarding world peace.

The Soviet Union is a huge monster. In comparison, Afghanistan is relatively weak and small. However, the aggression against Afghanistan is unjust and cannot win the people's support. Nowadays, the whole world is denouncing the aggression of the Soviet Union and demanding that it withdraw its troops from that country. This is a head-on blow to the hegemonist aggressors. A just cause enjoys abundant support. Afghanistan has won justice and the support of the people. This is the very reason why the resistance forces of Afghanistan have been able to fight against the strong even though it is weak, and why it has become ever stronger during the past 3 years.

The fighting of the Afghan people in the past 3 years shows once again: Aggressors can be defeated no matter how strong they are and no matter how modern their weapons are, provided the people, victims of aggression, unite closely in determined opposition to the common enemy and fight bravely to the end. In those years when the Third Reich of Hitler was sweeping over West Europe and North Africa, it was swaggering like a conqueror; but finally it met with an ignominious fate. By waging the resistance war against Japan, the Chinese people defeated the strong cavalry which trampled on the divine land. At all times and in all countries the imperialists who are outwardly strong and insufferably arrogant all inevitably meet their doom in their aggression against small nations. Today, if the resistance forces of Afghanistan, standing side by side with the people, persist in armed struggle, they too will surely win final victory.

Unity is strength and a guarantee of victory. While different sections of the people's resistance forces in Afghanistan are surging up and growing ever stronger, unity is of prime importance. A Chinese saying goes: One tree does not make a forest, and also, a single branch can easily be broken off. This is clear to all people. We are convinced that the resistance forces in Afghanistan will surely cement their unity in their new expedition, take concerted action and fight as one against the tyrannical enemy, so as to win final victory as early as possible.

INVASION ANNIVERSARY MARKED BY KABUL ATTACK

OW031815 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Islamabad, January 3 (XINHUA) -- The Afghan resistance forces mounted attacks on the enemy in Kabul on December 27 last marking the third anniversary of the Soviet invasion of their country.

An Afghan Islamic press release said that the resistance forces used rocket launchers and 82mm machine guns in their attacks on the Defense Ministry building, killing or wounding seven persons inside. They also mortared the Soviet Embassy in the city, killing or injuring 10 guards there.

It was reported that on December 27 explosions and shouting of anti-Soviet slogans were heard in the city.

The main power transmission lines to the Afghan capital which were disrupted 20 days ago have not been restored.

PAKISTANI PAPER ON 'GROWING TENSION' IN KABUL

OW031955 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Islamabad, January 3 (XINHUA) -- "Fear and Inflation Grip Kabul," -- this is the title of an article carried by the PAKISTAN TIMES here today.

The article said recently in Afghanistan, "curfew is enforced only after 10 o'clock at night but by that time the ill-lit streets of the sprawling Afghan capital of Kabul have already been deserted for several hours."

Few people risk going out after dark, it added, and as the hustle and bustle of the day dies away silence descends over the city. The silence is shattered almost every night by automatic and machine-gun fire as freedom-fighters emerge from their day time hide-outs to attack government installations and Soviet or Afghan army posts. The attacks can last several hours and dispel any notion that the Russians have succeeded in enforcing rigid control over the city.

By building up their forces around Kabul, the guerrillas have in the past two years developed both the scope and effectiveness of their operations and are now in a position to launch night attacks into the heart of the capital, the article said.

In the past three years of Soviet occupation, Kabul has witnessed a huge population explosion. Thousands of people have sought refuge in the city. Kabul is now believed to be sheltering more than a million people compared with about 600,000 three years ago. The housing shortage is acute and rents have spiralled up -- a house which two years ago would have cost 3,000 afghanis (40 dollars) a year now fetches a rent of about 15,000 afghanis (200 dollars) in a city where the average yearly income is not much more than 900 dollars, the article said. A kilo of beef now costs 120 afghanis in comparison to 35 a year ago. People are openly questioning how they can survive, the article added.

The article said prison officials who have defected to Pakistan have admitted that there are now more than 10,000 people held in the notorious Pul-e-Charkhi prison, just outside Kabul which was built to house 3,200 and that 10 smaller prisons have been built in the capital.

The growing tension and insecurity has persuaded many of the educated elite to flee abroad. Secondary and higher education have suffered as a result.

The article quoted a professor as saying that more than half the senior university staff have either been killed, arrested or fled. The medical faculty alone has lost 25 of its original 35 lecturers, and the university is slowly grinding to a halt.

FORMER AFGHAN MINISTER PRAISES RESISTANCE EFFORTS

OW021634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] Islamabad, January 2 (XINHUA) -- Professor Khalilullah Khalili, Afghan minister of information and culture during King Zahir Shah's regime, said here yesterday that the Afghan nation will not rest content until they have liberated their country from the stranglehold of the Soviet invaders.

In an interview with the Associated Press of Pakistan, he said the Afghans were gratified to note that the U.N. General Assembly has repeatedly demanded by overwhelming majority the withdrawal of Soviet troops. He said he wished U.N. teams would go to Afghanistan to see for themselves how gallantly the Afghan nation is resisting a superpower there, and what atrocities are perpetrated against the innocent children and women.

Professor Khalili pointed out that despite all the Soviet-Karmal troops and modern weapons, 85 percent of the Afghan territory is still out of their control.

Professor Khalili of the Kabul University came to Pakistan from Afghanistan last December.

PRC ECONOMIC, TRADE DELEGATION VISITS IRAN

Departure for Iran 30 Dec

OW301916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 30 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government economic and trade delegation led by Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, left here today for a friendship visit to Iran.

The delegation will also attend the fifth meeting of the mixed trade committee between the Governments of China and Iran.

Memorandum Signed

OW041735 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Tehran, January 4 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese economic and trade delegation left here for home today after signing a memorandum and the agreed minutes of the fifth session of the Sino-Iranian Joint Committee of Trade.

According to the documents, the volume of trade between the two countries will increase to 500 million U.S. dollars this year from 200 million U.S. dollars in 1982. It is also agreed that several Iranian delegations will be sent to China to study the potentialities of economic cooperation.

The Chinese delegation was led by Jia Shi, vice minister of the ministry of foreign economic relations and trade.

AFGHAN REFUGEES STAGE DEMONSTRATIONS IN TEHRAN

## Resolution Approved

NC290941 Beijing in Persian to Iran and Afghanistan 1800 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Several thousand Afghan refugees demonstrated on 27 December in Tehran in front of the Soviet Embassy in Iran to protest against the (?continuing) armed Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. The demonstrators carried placards writing: "Soviet aggressors: Get Lost From Muslim Afghanistan." At the end of the demonstrations, the demonstrators approved a resolution stating that the heroic Afghan nation will never surrender to the big military Soviet power. They determine their fate with arms and blood.

## Iran Rejects Soviet Protest

NC041202 Beijing in Persian to Iran and Afghanistan 1800 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] On 1 January 1983 the Iranian Foreign Ministry issued a statement rejecting the Soviet Government's protest to the Iranian Government on the demonstrations staged by Afghan refugees in front of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran on the 3d anniversary of the Soviet troops' aggression of Afghanistan.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry statement says that 3 years ago, after the occupation of the Islamic country of Afghanistan by foreign forces, several million Afghan brothers fled to Iran. Obviously, the Iranian people sympathize with the Afghan people and they also recognize the grief and expectations of the Afghan refugees who have been driven from their home.

The statement says that it is precisely on the basis of this deep sympathy toward the Afghan refugees that the Iranian Government allowed them to stage demonstrations. The statement points out that this march was a peaceful one and that Iran's security officials did their best to maintain order. In conclusion the statement says that the presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan is what motivates the hatred felt by Afghan people in Afghanistan as well as Afghans living abroad and that this situation must end as soon as possible.

PAKISTAN'S ZIA ON AFGHANISTAN NUCLEAR POLICY

OW070945 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Islamabad, January 6 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President Ziaul Haq said today that Pakistan will not be a frontline or a buffer state to or for any country, because it is an independent sovereign state.

Speaking at a press conference in Quetta, the president stated that his country is capable of running its own affairs and watching its own interests and would be a frontline only to itself.

Answering a question about Pakistan's status following the change in the status of Afghanistan following the Soviet invasion, he said his country's position on the Afghanistan issue is quite clear. It will not serve the interests of somebody else.

He also said that during his recent tour abroad, he tried to remove some misconceptions about Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program. Pakistan, he said, wants to utilize the nuclear technology for the sake of the country's development. He expressed disappointment in some people who do not want to listen to Pakistan's viewpoint in this regard. Ziaul Haq left Quetta, capital of Baluchistan Province bordering Afghanistan and Iran, for Islamabad today after a two-day visit to the province, where he inaugurated the Quetta natural gas pipeline.



ZHAO ZIYANG CONTINUES STATE VISIT TO ZAMBIA

## Sees Kaunda's Former Residence

OW061220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Lusaka, January 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang this morning visited the former residence of President K. Kaunda at Chilenje, suburban African township, seven kilometers away from Lusaka.

Accompanying him during the visit were Zambian Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia, Foreign Minister Lameck Goma and other senior officials.

Chilenje House No. 394, where President Kaunda spent nearly three years before independence, was actually the headquarters of the United National Independence Party Central Committee. A plaque on the wall says, "From here K.D. Kaunda directed struggle for Zambia's independence finally achieved on 24th October, 1964."

At the end of the visit, Premier Zhao wrote the following remarks in the visitor's book: "President Kaunda is the founder of the Republic of Zambia and a good friend of the Chinese people. I extend to him my heartfelt respect and wish him good health and long life and new successes in leading the Zambian people."

## Talks With President

OW061847 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Lusaka, January 6 (XINHUA) -- Both Zambian President K. Kaunda and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today pledged firm support to the Namibian and South African peoples in their struggle for independence.

During their first round of talks held at the State House here this morning, the two leaders exchanged views on a wide range of international issues and reached identity.

Kaunda opposed all pretexts to delay independence for Namibia and the linking of Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. He also opposed the South African policy of apartheid. The president thanked China for its consistent support to the struggle of the southern African people for national independence.

Zhao Ziyang praised the Zambian people for making national sacrifices in support of the southern African people's struggle for national independence. He supported Zambia's stand of opposing the linking of Namibia's independence with the Cuban troops withdrawal. He said he understood the position taken by Zambia as a sovereign state on the settlement of the southern African issues.

The two leaders also reached agreement on African unity and the Middle East issue.

Kaunda and Zhao Ziyang shared the same view that the settlement of the Afghanistan and Kampuchea problems depends first of all on the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the two countries.

On bilateral relations, Kaunda said that Sino-Zambian friendship was established on the basis of opposing exploitation, imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism.

The victory of the Chinese revolution, Kaunda said, brought freedom to the Chinese people. The Zambian people greatly admired the late Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai, whose names are known to everyone in Zambia, he told the Chinese premier.

He praised the new Chinese leadership for continuing the policies set by the late Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou and said the Zambian people love and admire China and have confidence in it. He wishes China success in its socialist construction.

Kaunda expressed his gratitude to China for its support and assistance for Zambia's struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national construction.

Zhao Ziyang once again thanked the Zambian Government for its invitation to him and the warm welcome he received. He also conveyed regards to Kaunda from Chinese leaders Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang. The Chinese premier said the traditional friendship between China and Zambia is deep-rooted and its growth is indispensable from the care and attention given by President Kaunda.

Zhao Ziyang said people are disturbed by the current international situation and the root-cause is the rivalry between the two superpowers. He also listed the worsening world economic crisis and the shifting of economic crisis by the developed countries to the Third World as factors of instability and turmoil in the developing countries.

#### Lusaka Account of Talks

MB061257 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] President Kaunda has described China as an outstanding country in the building of socialism and highly commended the giant [words indistinct] for the vital role it played in the struggle of liberation in Zimbabwe by providing hundreds of millions of kwacha worth of arms. (?He was proud.) Dr Kaunda was speaking at the beginning of official talks with the visiting prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, at State House this morning. [words indistinct]

Dr Kaunda pointed out that no other country has given Zambia [words indistinct] or other independent states in the region as China has done. He said during the war of liberation in Zimbabwe, China supplied many types of armament, including tanks, fighter planes and training facilities, free of charge because of its belief in the importance of man. The president said that China is a developing country, and yet no other country has supplied Zambia with anything for free. The armaments, the president said, cost hundreds of millions of kwacha, but China gave them for free and enabled the country [words indistinct]. Dr Kaunda also disclosed that when Britain imposed sanctions against its rebel colony of Rhodesia, China gave Zambia a grant of 10 million American dollars to help contain some of the hardships arising from the embargo.

President Kaunda catalogued some of the help China has rendered not only to Zambia but to other countries of the region and cited the Chinese-made Tanzanian-Zambia Railway. He said Zambia, like China, believed in the importance of man but warned that the world today is plagued by evil forces in the form of exploitative international capital and poverty and their offsprings.

In reply, Comrade Zhao said the turbulence and the tensions in the world today are the result of the continued rivalry of the two super-powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, whose rivalry has reached dangerous proportions. He said his country is also disturbed by the economic crisis which is threatening most of the Third World, and it was with this background that he was visiting Africa with a view to seeking ways of mutual cooperation.

Comrade Zhao had earlier visited Dr Kaunda's old Chilenje House, where he inscribed a note in the visitor's book paying tribute to Dr Kaunda.



## Confers Again With President

OW062000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Lusaka, January 6 (XINHUA) -- Both Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda today expressed satisfaction over the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Continuing their talks at the State House here this afternoon, President Kaunda described China's economic cooperation with and aid to Zambia in various fields as genuine and sincere. China provides aid out of internationalism, he said.

Kaunda spoke of the role and influence of some projects of cooperation between the two countries like the Tazara Railway and praised the Chinese engineers and technicians working in Zambia. The president also proposed new approaches and plans for the cooperation.

Zhao Ziyang expressed satisfaction with the results of the cooperation. He said China is now readjusting her economy, but her policy of economic and technological cooperation with the Third World remains unchanged. With a turn for the better in her economy, China will develop this cooperation, Zhao said.

He agreed with what Kaunda had said that the political independence in Africa is being threatened by a worsening economy. China will support African countries in their efforts to develop national economy as she had done in supporting their struggle for political independence in 1950s and 1960s, he said. He hoped that the projects built by the two countries would yield better effects and results. He expressed his willingness to explore new ways to develop bilateral cooperation and hoped China and Zambia would accumulate experience in this field so as to promote the South-South cooperation.

Zhao Ziyang said that the Tazara Railway is the result of cooperation among Zambia, Tanzania and China. In order to improve the management of the railway and enable it to play its role fully, China will take a positive attitude to what Tanzania and Zambia expect her to do.

The Chinese premier also briefed President Kaunda on the achievements, errors and lessons in China's economic construction in the past 30 years.

## Meets Leaders of ANC, SWAPO

OW062032 Beijing XINHUA in English 2018 GMT 6 Jan 83

["Chinese Premier Reaffirms China's Support for Liberation Struggle in Namibia and South Africa" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Lusaka, January 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today reaffirmed China's support for the liberation struggle in Namibia and South Africa.

He made the declaration when he met Oliver Tambo, chairman of ANC (African National Congress) and Hage Geingob, executive member of SWAPO (South West African People's Organization) and director of the Lusaka-based United Nations Institute of Namibia in the cabinet office of Zambia here this afternoon.

He said: "China supports your just struggle. China supports the people of Southwest Africa in their just struggle for national independence and liberation and supports the people of South Africa in their just struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid and for national independence and liberation."

The Chinese premier then requested them to convey his cordial regards to the leaders of the two liberation movements and wished them greater successes and victories in the new year.

Speaking on behalf of the two liberation movements, ANC Chairman Tambo told Premier Zhao "Your declaration of support for our struggle is most timely at this stage of our liberation struggle." Tambo said: "We will do everything possible to strengthen the relations between our peoples and the great people of the People's Republic of China."

"Zhao Ziyang then instructed Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian to exchange views with representatives of the two liberation movements on the situation in Namibia and South Africa.

Tambo and Geingob gave a brief account about their struggle for national liberation and the successes of their movements. They expressed the determination of the two liberation movements to carry on their struggle till final victory.

The Chinese foreign minister elaborated China's independent foreign policy adopted by the Twelfth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. He said whatever happens in the world, China's constant policy to strengthen its relations of unity and cooperation with other Third World countries and its policy to support the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples and nations will remain unchanged. "As a socialist country, China certainly supports the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa for their national independence," he added.

He reiterated China's position that China will never have any relations with South African racist regime, directly or indirectly. He also declared China's view that Namibia's independence should not be linked with Cuban troops' withdrawal from Angola, for these are two different issues in essence.

#### Apparent Policy Change Noted

NC061920 Paris AFP in English 1913 GMT 6 Jan 83

[By Dave Clemens]

[Text] Lusaka, Jan 6 (AFP) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, in a ground-breaking gesture of support, met here today with leaders of two Soviet-allied black southern African guerrilla movements and wished them success in their fight against the white-minority South African regime.

After a 10-minute open session with Mr Zhao, President Oliver Tambo of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and officials of the South-West Africa People's Organization of Namibia (SWAPO) went into a closed, substantive meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

Prior to the talks, an ANC spokesman was guardedly optimistic that China might for the first time provide diplomatic or material support for his movement. "Talks can lead to other things", he said. Beijing has traditionally backed the rival Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) group in South Africa, while the Soviet bloc has armed and trained ANC and SWAPO insurgents.

Mr Zhao, who on arrival in Zambia yesterday praised the "Namibian and South African people engaged in the arduous struggle to win independence and liberation", today gave his "cordial regards and best wishes" to the ANC. "I wish you new successes in this new year", he said, referring to the ANC's fight against apartheid and SWAPO's against the South African military occupation of Namibia in defiance of the United Nations.

Mr Tambo, the ANC leader, told Mr Zhao, "Your declaration of support for our struggle is most timely...Please convey to the Communist Party and the people of China our hopes that we shall be supported in this final phase of the struggle". The ANC president said that Mr Zhao, who is on a swing through three of the Southern African front-line states as part of his 11-nation African tour, had "come to that part of Africa where a most stubborn, brutal regime is being confronted by the people of Namibia and South Africa led by SWAPO and ANC".

Political observers noted that the Chinese premier's meeting with the two movements seemed to mark a departure for Beijing's policy in Southern Africa. Until now China had generally supported nationalist rivals to Soviet-backed movements -- in the Angolan Civil War, in Zimbabwe and in South Africa notably. But the declaration of friendship for SWAPO and ANC, coupled with the possibility of concrete Chinese aid, indicated a pragmatism in keeping with Chinese attempts to project an image as a strong ally of the Third World in the face of Soviet "hegemonism" and Western "colonialism".

The new amicable attitude toward Angola-based SWAPO, especially, runs in harmony with China's announcement earlier this year that it would establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet-backed MPLA regime in Luanda. During Angola's independence war in 1975-76, Beijing supported the rival FNLA and UNITA groups. UNITA is today a recipient of South African military assistance in its continuing war against Luanda.

Mr Zhao's meeting today with the ANC and SWAPO leaders was held in a conference room in the closely-guarded Zambian Defense Ministry complex. The venue was not announced beforehand for security reasons. Since the South African commando raid against ANC residences in Lesotho last month that killed 42 people, officials from the ANC and SWAPO offices in Lusaka have taken extraordinary safety precautions, moving frequently from house to house at night.

SWAPO was represented at the meeting by the head of the UN Institute for Namibia, Hage Geingob, as SWAPO President Sam Nujoma could not get a flight from Luanda to Lusaka, Mr Tambo said.

Earlier today, Mr Zhao and members of his 60-strong delegation held two rounds of bilateral talks with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and his ministers.

#### Aid to ANC, SWAPO Predicted

AB070813 Paris AFP in English 0750 GMT 7 Jan 83

[By Dave Clemens]

[Text] Lusaka, Jan 7 (AFP) -- Chinese aid to the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and the Namibian guerrilla movement SWAPO is a distinct possibility following a precedent-setting meeting here of their officials with visiting Premier Zhao Ziyang. Both movements have in the past received the bulk of their assistance and military training from the Soviet bloc.

Mr Zhao, on a four-day visit to Zambia as part of his 11-nation African tour, told leaders of the two national liberation movements yesterday that he had come to see them to express China's support for the ANC's fight against apartheid in South Africa and SWAPO's fight against rule from Pretoria in Namibia. The Chinese leader wished them "new successes in the new year."

ANC President Oliver Tambo said he hoped China would assist his movement and SWAPO "in this final phase of our struggle." SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, who is based in Angola, was represented at the talks by a top aide, Hage Geingob.

After the exchange of statements, the nationalist delegations went into a closed meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, during which it was believed specific aid possibilities were discussed. The ANC delegation notably included finance and international affairs officials.

A Soviet source in Lusaka, where both the ANC and SWAPO have important offices, said that Moscow was interested by the Chinese initiative but was not likely to be alarmed by it. "We have built up a relationship with these movements over a decade. The Chinese are only beginning," he said.

Mr Zhao's meeting with the ANC and SWAPO appeared to mark a change in Chinese policy toward black nationalism in southern Africa, where previous Beijing governments had tended to support rivals to Soviet-backed movements, notably in Angola, Zimbabwe and South Africa itself. China has in the past been closer to the ANC's rival, the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) based in Tanzania.

It could not immediately be learned whether Mr Zhao plans to meet PAC leaders when he goes to Dar Es Salaam next week on the penultimate leg of his month-long tour. The PAC is trying to rebuild its organization under Chairman John Nyati Pokela after a period of serious internal strife that rendered it relatively ineffective.

It appeared that in Mr Zhao's meeting with the ANC there was a pragmatic element of wishing to develop friendly relations with the South African black nationalist movement, which has been stepping up its action against the white-minority regime in Pretoria. ANC saboteurs have in the past few months carried out attacks on numerous economic and other targets in South Africa.

Mr Zhao also held talks yesterday with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, in which the Chinese premier condemned both the United States and the Soviet Union for creating "tension and turbulence" by their struggle for world influence, and criticized developed countries for "imposing their economic crisis" on the Third World.

Today Mr Zhao is visiting a Chinese-built textile mill in Kabwe, central Zambia, that is to employ 1,200 people when it goes into full production later this year. He then flies to the tourist town of Livingstone to see the Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River.

#### MORE ON EARLIER ZHAO ZIYANG VISITS

##### Congolese Paper Hails Visit

OW071005 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Brazzaville January 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the Co. go has provided a basis for the realization of the noble ideas of cooperation, friendship and unity among the developing countries, said MWET here today.

The government-run newspaper said in a commentary that the Chinese premier's visit has demonstrated that China and its leadership are concerned about the Congo, with which "we are deeply delighted."

The Chinese leadership, it went on, is prepared to work for still broader South-South cooperation and to strengthen the unity between China and other Third World countries. This is the basis of China's foreign policy, it added.

As pointed out by Congolese President Sassou-Nguesso, it continued, such unity inevitably finds expression in support for the just causes of the Third World. This gives the greatest satisfaction to the peoples of all countries who cherish peace, freedom and justice, it added.

#### Zaire Loan Repayment Agreed

OW061945 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Kinshasa, January 6 (XINHUA) -- China and Zaire have agreed on the question of repayment of China's 10 million U.S. dollar loan which expires in July, sources here said.

The money will be used in Sino-Zairian cooperation projects as the Chinese investment.

The agreement came after talks on economic cooperation between the two countries during the visit here by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang which ended Tuesday.

#### SHARON: ISRAEL CAN HANDLE SYRIA'S SOVIET SAM'S

OW061950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA) -- Israeli Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon declared yesterday that Israel has an answer to new Soviet missiles in Syria as the tripartite negotiations on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon reached an impasse.

According to reports from Tel Aviv, the secret of the missile deployment was first exposed Tuesday by the Israeli military command, which said that two Soviet-made SAM-5 missile sites are being built near the Syrian capital of Damascus.

In an Israeli television interview, Sharon said that Israel's army and air force could deal with the new Soviet anti-aircraft missiles. "We hope everyone knows that we have an answer to the missile if necessary," he said. He also claimed that Israel has traced the deployment of the missiles for several weeks.

Major Israeli newspapers yesterday reported the deployment of the Soviet SAM-5 missiles in Syria, HA'ARETZ said the Syrian action "could result in grave consequences for the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon."

The Lebanese newspaper ASH-SHARA Wednesday quoted "Informed sources from Damascus" as confirming that Syria has got Soviet SAM-5 missiles. The paper said, "The announcement by Israel at this moment of Syria's building of SAM-5 missile bases is a prelude to a large-scale Israeli aggression against the Syrian forces."

#### RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS CRISES CONFRONTING ISRAEL

HK031050 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 83 p 6

[Special Dispatch: "Cold Air in Israel"]

[Text] Damascus, 2 Jan -- At the turn of the year many areas in Israel were suffering from a cold wave seldom seen for many years; temperatures have dropped rapidly and wind and snow are raging. However, even more seriously annoying and causing much more sorrow to the Israeli people than nature's cold wave are three big problems which constantly disturbed them in 1982 -- the Lebanese issue, and domestic social and economic crises.

Last year, Israel carried out a large-scale invasion of Lebanon. The Israeli invading troops trampled upon the beautiful Lebanese territory, wiped out the Palestinian people's armed forces, and destroyed tens of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian families. The Israeli troops connived and collaborated with the Lebanese rightwing militia in fabricating the world-shocking bloody massacre in the Shatila and Sabra refugee camps. Even the Israeli newspapers confessed that the massacre was a "shame" to Israel, the "seamiest days in history," and a "stain which can never be blotted out." It was Begin and his like who launched the aggressive war. However, under various pretexts, they refused to withdraw their troops even after the Palestinian armed forces retreated from Beirut. Although the Israeli Government was forced to open direct negotiations with the Lebanese Government under the persistent demand of the latter and the strong pressure of the world media, the Begin authorities so far are insisting on their unreasonable demands and trying to compel the Lebanese Government to submit to their political control. At present tens of thousands of Israeli soldiers are playing the role of "military policemen" in Lebanon, far away from their homeland. As the resistance of the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples against the Israeli occupation is developing daily, the number of Israeli soldiers killed in Lebanon is constantly increasing.

Last year was also a year in which Israel witnessed a serious social crisis. The conflict between labor and management became extraordinarily acute in Israel in 1982; strikes broke out one after another. The labor management struggle of the Israeli National Aviation Company lasted for several months and was aggravated by the failure of negotiations between the two parties. This company was forced to disband in November. But, this by no means ended the issue -- dismissed employees are still waging their struggle. And marathon negotiations on the salary increase of public employees and on the reasonable distribution of bonuses, which opened last October between the All-Israel Federation of Trade Unions and the Ministry of Finance, are still going on. A year ago a weeklong grand strike organized by the National Trade Union Organization, in which hundreds of thousands of people participated, had an unprecedentedly wide influence, ranging from schools, hospitals, telecommunications and broadcasting organizations to other public organs. On the other hand the poor Jews' struggle for the improvement of social conditions and against the fascist persecution of the Begin authorities is not in the ascendant. Recently in Tel Aviv the shooting of a poor Jewish youngster by Israeli policemen evoked a mammoth Jewish demonstration.

The year 1982 was also one of economic crisis for Israel. As a result of the enforcement of the aggressive and expansionist policy by the Begin authorities, the Israeli national economy suffered a heavy burden and faced serious difficulties. As reported, Israel's military expenditure exceeded \$2.3 billion, accounting for 12 percent of its annual GNP. With a population of only 4 million, Israel now owes external debts totaling \$24 billion. Its inflation rate has reached 136 percent, the highest in the world. In order to deal with the economic crisis, the Begin authorities are taking measures to shift the consequences onto the Israeli people and thus will greatly increase their burden. According to official Israeli figures, the salary of public organization employees decreased by 6 percent, whereas taxes increased 12 to 15 percent in 1982 over 1981. Even some Israeli economic specialists have admitted that they are pessimistic and worried about the Israeli economic situation in the new year.



The tremendous cold wave -- consisting of the Lebanese issue, and the domestic social and economic crises -- constantly annoys the Israelis. The present problem which they are facing is how to eliminate the origin of this manmade cold wave and bring about a warm and bright spring as soon as possible.

ENVOY TO BENIN MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS

OW301203 Beijing XINHUA in English 1130 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Lome, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Benin Sun Zhicheng gave a reception this evening to mark the tenth anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between China and Benin, according to reports from Cotonou.

Benin Foreign and Cooperation Minister Tiamiou Adjibabe and some 30 guests attended the reception.

Sun Zhicheng and Adjibabe proposed toasts in a friendly and warm atmosphere. They highly appraised the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and wished them steady development.

Benin President Ahmad Kerekou has sent a message of greetings to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang on the occasion of the anniversary.

AFP: 2 CENTRAL AFRICAN STUDENTS TO BE EXPELLED

OW062016 Hong Kong AFP in English 1702 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, Jan. 6 (AFP) -- Chinese police here today have given two Central African students a week to leave China, after they were recalled to their country for having occupied their embassy.

Jean-Maurice Bomabayu and Bernard Kondjili have refused to leave for fear of reprisals in their home country.

Mr Bomabayu said that the police had agreed to convey to the university authorities their wish to remain in China to continue their current studies in Chinese.

Mr Bomabayu, Mr Kondili and two other students occupied their embassy for a week last August as a protest against what they considered as the Bangui government's neglect in sending the remainder of their scholarship money.

Central African Ambassador in Beijing August Mboe has, however, recently said that his government had made no decisions on distributing these grants, which were meant to be added on to the grants given out by China during the students' stay in the country.

Mr Mboe also said that the recalling of the students was an "administrative punishment" which would be the only sanction imposed on them.

One of the students, Daniel Nambai, has already left China for Paris. The whereabouts of the fourth student, Dieudonne Mgab, is apparently unknown.

1983 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CUBA SIGNED IN BEIJING

OW051248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 5 (XINHUA) -- A China-Cuba trade protocol for 1983 was signed here this afternoon by Wang Pingqiang, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Jose de la Fuente, Cuban vice-minister of foreign trade. Under the protocol, China will export to Cuba rice, textile products, minerals and other industrial products, and Cuba will supply China with sugar.

Before the signing ceremony, Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met the government trade delegation led by the Cuban vice-minister.

PRC, ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA ESTABLISH RELATIONS

OW010815 Beijing XINHUA in English 0000 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 1 (XINHUA) -- The People's Republic of China and Antigua and Barbuda have decided in a joint communique to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as from today. The communique was signed in New York on December 21 last year by the Chinese permanent representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Ling Qing, and the Antigua and Barbuda permanent representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Lloydston Jacobs.

The communique reads as follows:

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Antigua and Barbuda acknowledging the right of nations, large and small, to meaningfully participate in the process of international decision-making, and in conformity with the interests of both countries, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as of 1st January 1983.

They have agreed to develop friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-intervention in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

The Government of the People's Republic of China supports the Government of Antigua and Barbuda in the just cause of safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of Antigua and Barbuda and in its efforts to develop the national economy.

The Government of Antigua and Barbuda recognizes that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China and that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China.

The two governments have agreed, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in conformity with international practice, to assist each other's diplomatic representatives in the performance of their functions.

RENMIN RIBAO Hails New Ties

OW011620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 2 (XINHUA) -- The PEOPLE'S DAILY here in an editorial today warmly congratulates the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Antigua and Barbuda.

Full text of the editorial reads as follows:



The Governments of China and Antigua and Barbuda have decided through friendly consultations to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. This conforms to the interests and aspirations of the governments and peoples of both countries. Here, we wish to express our warm congratulations.

Antigua and Barbuda, located in the East Caribbean, has been subjected to years of colonialist rule. After protracted and unyielding struggles, the people of Antigua and Barbuda won independence on Nov. 1, 1981. Under the Labor Party government headed by V.C. Bird Jr, Antigua and Barbuda has since made great efforts to develop its national economy and consolidate political independence. Externally, it has pursued a non-alignment policy and worked for closer regional cooperation in the Caribbean and better friendly relations of cooperation with other countries of the world. It opposes interference in others' internal affairs by any outside forces and has made its due contribution to world affairs.

China and Antigua and Barbuda both belong to the Third World. We always hold that all nations, big or small, should be equal. The establishment of diplomatic relations has opened up new channels for the two countries to learn from each other, support each other and further promote their friendly cooperation in the course of their national development. In the joint communique, the Government of Antigua and Barbuda recognizes that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China and that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China.

The Chinese Government, in its turn, supports the Government of Antigua and Barbuda in the just cause of safeguarding national independence and developing national economy. It is our belief that with the joint efforts of both sides, the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples will further develop; the friendship between China and the Caribbean and Latin American people will be consolidated and strengthened.

#### VENEZUELA FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS JOURNALISTS

OW060800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Caracas, January 5 (XINHUA) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Zambrano Velasco said here today that his country and China share identical views on many international problems and hopes that the relations between the two countries will be further strengthened.

The foreign minister told a visiting Chinese journalists group that the relations between the two countries are very good. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1974, especially after visits exchanged by the leaders of the two countries and contacts made in many fields, the relations between the two countries and two peoples have become closer.

He hoped that such friendly and cooperative relations will develop not only in the political and economic sectors but also in other fields.

On the commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of South American liberator Simon Bolivar, Zambrano said that Bolivar's thoughts and theories are very useful to the crisis-filled world, Latin America in particular.

When told that activities in commemoration of Bolivar's birthday will also take place in China, the foreign minister said that will deepen the understanding of the two nations.

RENMIN RIBAO ON NEW CONSTITUTION, PEOPLE'S POWER

HK070320 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "All Power Belongs to the People"]

[Text] The constitution adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC has substantial contents with its soul condensed into eight Chinese characters which mean: "All power belongs to the people." As Comrade Peng Zhen pointed out: "This is the kernel of our state system and the fundamental principle governing it."

"All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people." In the first constitution -- the 1954 constitution, this was solemnly stipulated and put into effect. Power did not belong to the people in the feudal society of several thousand years ago, nor in the semifeudal, semicolonial society of nearly 100 years ago. In 1911, Dr Sun Yet-sen led the revolution, abolishing the monarchy and creating the Republic of China. The provisional constitution of the Republic of China stipulated: "The sovereignty of the Republic of China belongs to all citizens." However, this failed to become a reality. It is only after the Chinese people of all nationalities, under the leadership of the CPC, carried out long-term, arduous and tortuous struggle to overthrow the three big mountains and to establish the PRC that the ideal of the people being the master of the country, which numerous generations of people longed for day and night, was at last realized.

The people's right to be masters of the country has not come easily; nor is it easy to genuinely effect "all power belonging to the people." The 33 years of history since the founding of the PRC tells us: the thorough and all-round realization of "all power belonging to the people" cannot be separated from the struggle against hostile forces at home and abroad, from overcoming step by step the backward ideology of the people themselves, from overcoming step by step the errors in the party and state work, and from perfecting step by step the laws and constitutions. There must be a historical process in achieving this goal. Here are some particularly important points:

First, it is necessary to have comparatively sound and perfect laws and constitutions.

The 1954 constitution is a good constitution. This constitution was formulated 5 years after the PRC was founded. In those days, our party and people had not had much experience, nor could they expect that something like the "Cultural Revolution" would happen afterward. So the 1954 constitution did not lay down such strict stipulations as the new 1982 constitution does for effectively ensuring that all power belongs to the people. The 1975 constitution was formulated under the circumstances that serious mistakes existed in the party's guideline and the political life throughout the country was extremely abnormal. The 1978 constitution also failed to thoroughly eliminate the influence of the "leftist" guideline, so it also had serious deficiencies.

The new constitution profoundly sums up the historical experiences and lays down many-sided, fairly complete and feasible stipulations around the kernel of all power belonging to the people. The primary and most important stipulation is to strengthen the system of the NPC. Part of the functions and powers that were originally exercised by the NPC have been transferred to its Standing Committee. Functions and powers of the NPC Standing Committee have been expanded and its organization has been strengthened so that it can better exercise state power on behalf of the people. The new constitution also stipulated that deputies to the people's congresses at the county level should be elected directly by electorates, while the first three constitutions did not include this stipulation.

In order for all power to belong to the people, the people should according to the prescribed laws and through various channels and forms, manage state affairs and economic, cultural and social affairs. The new constitution stipulates that state enterprises practice democratic management through congresses of workers and staff and in other ways; collective economic organizations decide on major issues concerning operation and management with the entire body of their workers electing or removing their managerial personnel; the residents' committees in urban areas and the villagers' committees in rural areas are mass organizations of self-management which manage public affairs and social services in their local areas. All these stipulations were not included in the first three constitutions either. Here it should be mentioned that in view of the fact that the people's right of democracy and liberty lost its guarantee, and were subject to be trampled on during the "Cultural Revolution," the new constitution has laid down more complete stipulations than the previous ones for guaranteeing citizens' democracy and liberty. The above stipulations in the new constitution have given full and effective guarantees for the people's right to be masters of the country.

Second, it is imperative to adhere to and improve the leadership of the party.

The Chinese people seized state power under the leadership of the party. It is only under the leadership of the party that it is possible for the Chinese people to firmly grasp and correctly wield this power. It is undoubtedly imperative to adhere to the leadership of the party. Other than the interests of the people, our party does not have any special interests of its own. The party's task is to lead and organize the people to attain the objective of being masters of their own destiny. We should not only adhere to, but also improve, the leadership of the party. At present, our party has rectified the errors in its guiding ideology and fully recognized the extreme importance of effectively guaranteeing that all power belongs to the people. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has adopted a series of important measures. It has expanded the democracy of the people, improved the socialist legal system and concentrated in overcoming the tendency to make no distinction between party and administrative work and substitute administrative work for that of the party and to overcome the bureaucratic and commandist style of some personnel. The new party constitution adopted at the 12th party congress explicitly stipulated: "Party leadership consists mainly in political, ideological and organizational leadership." "It must see to it that the legislative, judicial and administrative organs of the state and the economic, cultural and people's organizations work actively and with initiative, independently, responsibility and in harmony." The new party constitution also stipulated: "The party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the constitution and the law of the state." These stipulations were an improvement over the previous party constitutions. Now, the new constitution also explicitly stipulates: "All state organs, the armed forces, all political parties and public organizations and all enterprises and undertakings must abide by the constitution and the law." "No organization or individual may enjoy the privilege of being above the constitution and the law." These are also improvements over the previous constitutions. These provisions in the new party constitution and new constitution work in concert and guarantee each other. They are of great importance in further adhering to and improving the leadership of the party and to attaining the objective that all power belongs to the people.

Third, it is imperative to raise the political and cultural standards of the entire people.

In order to implement a relatively perfect constitution, it is also necessary to constantly raise the political and cultural standards of the people of all our nationalities and constantly step up education in the legal system.

It is impossible to build socialism in a country with a multitude of illiterates. It is impossible for a person to correctly exercise his power if he does not gain a correct understanding of the various problems, such as what is socialism and why it is necessary to unswervingly abide by the four fundamental principles, and if he does not have the rudimentary cultural knowledge. Lenin pointed out: "It is also necessary to be educated even in handling the simplest state affairs." How can a people's deputy satisfactorily exercise the power entrusted to him by the people if he is uneducated and knows nothing about politics and law? It is also difficult for a citizen who is uneducated to effectively participate in the management of economic and cultural undertakings and social affairs. Raising the cultural standards of the entire people is not only needed for realizing the four modernizations but is also needed for building a high degree of democracy. All fronts, particularly the propaganda, cultural and educational departments, should contribute to publicizing the new constitution so that it will strike root in the hearts of the people and will become known to all.

The new constitution solemnly adopted at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC constitutes the general rules for running the country well and the fundamental legal basis for effectively guaranteeing that all power belongs to the people. Naturally, problems cannot be completely solved with the promulgation of the constitution. It is necessary to further formulate and improve relevant laws and systems. It is also necessary for our party to learn democracy, together with the broad masses of people, through the practice of democratic life. We have full confidence in the ample implementation of the new constitution because the people have a strong desire to act according to the new constitution and the party has the firm determination to abide by and defend the new constitution. The 1 billion people of all our nationalities grasp the new constitution, their own destiny and the destiny of the country. This constitutes a fundamental guarantee for the lasting peace and order of our great motherland.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

HK070741 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 83 p 5

[Article by Luo Yuanzheng [5012 0337 6927]: "Self-Reliance and Opening Up to the Outside World" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Correct Implementation of the Policy of Opening up to the Outside World Will Contribute to the Strengthening of Self-Reliance

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have summed up both the positive and negative experiences gained over the years since the founding of the People's Republic, defined the principle of independence and self-reliance, and at the same time, resolutely implemented the economic policy of opening up to the outside world. This strategic policy for the development of our national economy was further affirmed and developed at the 12th party congress.

Is not the principle of independence and self-reliance in contradiction to the implementation of opening up to the outside world? Will the implementation of opening up to the outside world be harmful to the development of the national economy?

The answer is no. The principle of independence and self-reliance we adhered to proceeds from the standpoint of resolutely safeguarding national rights and interests, taking full advantage of our national resources and mainly relying on the strength of our people to solve the various problems of developing the national economy through our own initiative. This does not mean that we must close the country to international intercourse or reject carrying out economic cooperation and technical exchange with foreign countries on an equal and reciprocal basis.

Just the opposite; only by implementing the policy of opening up to the outside world under the principle of independence can we effectively promote the development of the economy and strengthen self-reliance.

The development of social productive forces and the development of social division of labor have increasingly transcended the bounds of a nation in the age of mass machine production. Today, regardless of whether the people are willing or not, foreign economic intercourse has to varying degrees become an organic component of the national economy of various countries in the world. All countries, including the socialist countries, must bear in mind overall international relations when drawing up the strategy for the development of their own national economy. Just as Lenin pointed out: "The socialist republic cannot exist without having ties with the rest of the world. In the present circumstances, it must adjust its existence to capitalist relations." ("Collected Works of Lenin" vol 32, p 303) He also emphasized the need for adopting certain measures and policies to intensify and step up taking economic advantage of the capitalist West to carry out socialist economic construction. As a matter of fact, in the First Soviet 5-Year Plan, almost all major projects of departments in agriculture, light industry, heavy industry and even the arms industry made use of the capital, technology and experts of such Western countries as the United States, Germany, England and France.

As a result of the remarkable progress in science and technology and the constant strengthening of production specialization and cooperation since World War II, a spectacular change has taken place in the world economy. International economic relations, regardless of whether in the flow of capital and funds, the movement of technology or the transaction of commodities, have obtained an unprecedented development in range and depth. There is basically no such thing as a country in complete possession of all the technical and material conditions required for its own economic development, or a country that can completely close its doors to international intercourse. If a country does not adroitly guide its action according to circumstances and take full advantage of various international economic conditions, it will not be able to rapidly develop its own national economy. After the war, many countries in the world including such developed capitalist countries as Japan and West Germany, such developing countries as Singapore and Brazil and such socialist countries as Yugoslavia and Romania have all achieved a faster rate of economic development. Despite the differences in their respective social, economic and political systems and in the strategy they adopted for economic development, all of them have one point in common, and that is, they all actively throw themselves into the general trend of world economic development and formulate a strategy for their own economic development by bearing in mind the overall international relations to promote the development of their own economy. The strategic policy for economic development we have formulated, which not only maintained independence but also implemented the policy of opening up to the outside world, is in fact also the result of the scientific summing up of useful foreign experiences.

The people of every country in the world have their own creations and discoveries in the fields of economic development as well as in science and technology. These creations and discoveries are riches the people of the world have in common. No country has an exclusive right or a monopoly over them for long. Sooner or later they will invariably spread, and will be popularized and used to serve the economic development of various countries. Therefore, the development of every country and nation must also more or less invariably absorb and make use of the achievements of the economic development and the scientific and technical progress of other countries and nations.



Our implementation of the policy of opening up to the outside world has precisely made use of this kind of objective law in a conscious and planned manner and carried out economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries in order to learn from their strong points and offset our shortcomings, improve economic results and speed up the development of the national economy.

Today, it is precisely because we have full confidence in our country, in our socialist system and in our people of various nationalities that we openly put forward the slogan of opening up to the outside world and use it as the strategic policy for developing our national economy.

#### The Condition of Foreign Economic and Trade Development and Its Positive Role

In recent years, because of the correct implementation of the party's policy of opening up to the outside world, there has been an important development in our foreign economic intercourse. At present, we have already established economic and trade relations with 174 countries and regions, signed agreements and protocols with the governments of 89 countries and the EEC and also signed economic and technical cooperation agreements and protocols with more than 70 countries. We have already signed or are negotiating the signing of investment safeguard agreements with the governments of the United States, Sweden, Japan, West Germany, France, Canada, Switzerland and Romania.

There has also been a very big improvement in the actual business of foreign economic relations and trade. For example, there has been a big increase in foreign trade. Our total import and export trade had doubled from 1979 to 1981 and reached 73.53 billion yuan. Of this, the total export trade was 36.76 yuan. This represented an average annual growth rate of 28.9 percent or nearly double the average annual growth rate of 14.6 percent from 1952 to 1956 and 1.6 times the average annual growth rate from 1960 to 1976. At the same time, there was also a further improvement in the composition of import and export commodities. The Sixth 5-Year Plan has set the amount of import and export trade at 85.5 billion yuan by 1985. This represents an increase of 51.8 percent compared with 1980 or an average annual increase of 8.1 percent. This is entirely attainable.

Initial development has already been attained in the use of foreign capital. We have mainly adopted the forms of loans and direct investments in the use of foreign capital. By way of admitting loans, we have already signed a number of medium and long-term agreements for medium and low interest loans with some countries and international financial organizations, and also signed purchase credit agreements with 10 countries for a total of \$17 billion dollars. In direct investment, we have at present already approved more than 40 Chinese and foreign joint venture enterprises inside the country, of which about 30 have formally commenced business or production. We have also approved 390 Chinese and foreign cooperative projects, 590 medium and small compensation trade projects and 4 joint offshore oil exploration projects. By means of the methods mentioned above, we have already admitted \$3 billion dollars in foreign investment. Apart from this, there is also the foreign capital raised by international trusts and investment companies and the equipment supplied by foreign businessmen for processing and assembling. In future, we must still actively and effectively make use of foreign loans, admit direct investment from or enter into joint ventures with foreign businessmen and appropriately expand the dimension of the use of foreign capital.

A good beginning has been made in securing foreign engineering as well as technical and labor contracts. At present, we have already signed more than 600 contracts for such engineering projects as highway, bridge and industrial and domestic construction, dredging and also technical and labor cooperation contracts supplying various types of technicians, management personnel and workers, of which 291 items have been completed with a real foreign exchange income of more than \$100 million dollars. Based on the terms of the contracts, we have already sent out more than 25,000 technicians and workers of various types to more than 30 countries and regions.

Apart from this, we have also carried out cooperation with some countries for the training of economic management personnel. In the last 3 years, such units as the State Economic Commission and the China Enterprise Management Association alone have already sent more than 200 leading members and management personnel of our industries and enterprises to such countries as Japan, the United States, France, West Germany, Italy, Sweden and Norway for short-term training and further studies. Some countries and international economic organizations have also set up training centers in our country or have sent experts and scholars to introduce their advanced management experience and to hold economic management courses.

The above development obtained by our country in the field of economic relations and trade has played a vital role in the readjustment and development of our national economy.

1. As a result of the rapid increase of exports in recent years, a favorable balance has appeared in foreign trade. Since 1979, of the foreign funds obtained by our country through loans, the actual amount used has reached \$2 billion dollars. Of the foreign funds obtained through various direct means, the actual amount has reached \$1 billion dollars. These funds to a certain extent have supplemented our shortage of construction funds and contributed to balancing our foreign exchange income and expenditure.
2. The use of foreign funds and technical equipment has sustained the building of a number of key projects and pushed forward the technical transformation of certain medium and small enterprises. If we use foreign funds to build seven coal mines, the ports of Qinhuangdao and Shijiu, and the Beijing-Qinhuangdao and Yanzhou-Shijiu railroads, when commissioned they will improve coal production capacity by 21 million tons a year and increase the coal export capacity of Shanxi and Shandong by about 35 million tons a year. The use of foreign funds is achieving more and more notable results in promoting the technical transformation of medium and small enterprises in such provinces and municipalities as Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Jiangsu and Liaoning.
3. It has contributed to the development of industrial and agricultural production and livened up the urban and rural markets. By means of foreign trade, we have imported a certain amount of such raw materials as cotton, wool, chemical fiber, rubber, dvestuff and chemicals, as well as large amounts of chemical fertilizer, pesticides, high quality seeds and livestock in support of the development of industrial and agricultural production. Apart from that, we have also imported more foodstuffs, sugar, animal and vegetable oil and other consumer goods. This not only contributes to readjusting agriculture, but also contributes to livening up the urban and rural markets and improving the people's livelihood.
4. It has promoted the raising of technical and management levels. While paying attention to appropriately controlling the size of the import of complete sets of large and medium-scale equipment, we have at the same time adopted such methods as licenced trade, consultant advice, technical service and cooperative production to introduce advanced equipment and technology from abroad. This has played a positive role in raising our technical level and improving our technological process. After the introduction of key technical equipment, many factories have increased output, improved quality, lowered consumption and achieved better economic results. In the joint venture enterprises and the enterprises adopting the methods of compensation trade and processing of imported materials, the production techniques and the administrative and management levels have improved. They have trained a number of technical workers and management cadres for our country and also promoted the administrative and management as well as technical transformation of other enterprises in the same industry.

## Heighten Understanding and Further Develop Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Work

Due to the fact that we have not been implementing the policy of opening up to the outside world for long, we still lack experience and cannot avoid the appearance of certain shortcomings and mistakes in concrete work. For instance, for a time, because of the lack of unified leadership and overall planning, some localities and departments did what they thought fit and allowed individual foreign businessmen to make use of loopholes. Our system for managing foreign economic relations and trade is very complicated. There are many administrative levels, numerous formalities, and efficiency is low. Some of the laws concerning foreign economic relations are still not quite complete and rules and regulations are still not quite perfect. There was once the problem of blindly competing to import consumer goods. This is detrimental to the development of national industry. In particular, we have also taken a roundabout course in the introduction of technical equipment. We have introduced too many complete sets of large and medium-scale equipment, and the phenomenon of duplication exists. When introducing the equipment, we have not at the same time paid attention to the introduction of relevant technology or to the fact that the equipment introduced must maintain a harmonious relation with the supply of raw materials and the existing technical forces in the country. After the introduction, we have also not strengthened research. Consequently, some of the new equipment and technology could not be properly digested and popularized. At the same time, judging from the overall scale, our foreign economic relations and trade work is still out of keeping with our position as a great nation. Our population accounts for a quarter of the world's population, but our total exports in 1981 accounted for only 1.1 percent of total world export. At present, the proportion of foreign funds used by our country for capital construction investment and technical transformation inside the country is still small, and judging from the standard of international practice of not exceeding 20 percent of the current year's foreign exchange income, we have still not reached the proper limit. From this we can see that there is still a very big potential in the development of our foreign economic relations and trade exchange.

In the future, for the sake of further making a success of our foreign economic relations and trade work and better bringing its positive role into play in our four modernizations, we should put the stress on properly solving the following problems in accordance with the spirit of the 12th party congress.

1. FURTHER ENHANCE UNDERSTANDING OF THE IMPORTANT STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND TRADE RELATIONS.

Not long ago, the CPC Central Committee proposed that our socialist modernization must make use of two kinds of resources, namely the domestic resources and the international resources, open up two markets, namely the domestic market and the foreign market, and learn two kinds of ability, namely the ability of organizing domestic construction and the ability of developing foreign economic relations. We must better understand the importance of developing foreign economic relations from the plane of strategy, unify our thinking, broaden our outlook and more consciously give play to the role of foreign economic and trade relations in the development of the national economy.

2. CORRECTLY HANDLE THE RELATIONS BETWEEN DEVELOPING FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND TRADE RELATIONS AND SAFEGUARDING THE NATION'S ECONOMY.

The purpose of expanding foreign economic and technical exchanges is to strengthen the capability of self-reliance and promote the development of the nation's economy, and we definitely cannot weaken or damage the nation's economy. Therefore, the import of products which can be produced within the country and which quantitatively and qualitatively can basically satisfy needs, especially consumer goods for daily use, must be strictly controlled and Chinese-made products must be used as far as possible.



However, as for those products that are definitely needed, particularly the advanced technology and key equipment, the new urgently needed high-grade materials which cannot be supplied in the country, certain means of production urgently needed in industrial and agricultural production and certain consumer goods for daily use which the country definitely cannot supply and the people cannot do without, their import can be organized in a selective and planned manner. But a distinction must still be made in order of importance and urgency. We should understand that, in a certain sense, making a success of these kinds of imports is precisely for the sake of better developing the nation's economy.

### 3. STRENGTHEN OVERALL PLANNING AND UNIFIED LEADERSHIP OVER FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS AND TRADE WORK.

Foreign economic relations and trade work is unique and its targets are mainly foreign businessmen. Many fields are involved and conditions are complicated. Therefore we must strengthen unified leadership and properly carry out overall planning. China is a country which practices planned economy. Foreign economic relations and trade development planning is an important component of unified national economic planning and must be subordinated to the whole national economic planning. Moreover, it must proceed from the overall situation and make a success of striking a comprehensive balance and carrying out overall planning. We must take effective measures to conscientiously guard against the behavior of each doing things in his own way, wrangling with each other and damaging the overall interests of the state. Naturally, under the premise of unified planning, unity of policy and solidarity against the outside, we must also give play to the initiative of the localities, departments and enterprises and make a success of livening up foreign economic relations and trade work.

### 4. GUARD AGAINST AND RESIST THE CORROSIVE INFLUENCE OF MORIBUND BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGY.

Along with the daily expanding scale of intercourse and cooperation with foreign countries, the culture, ideology and lifestyle from abroad will exert an influence on us. We definitely cannot refrain from doing what is necessary through fear of this. We not only must learn all the good foreign things, but we must also teach the people to resist all the bad foreign things. We must also adopt some restrictive measures to prevent the corrosive influence of moribund bourgeois ideology, oppose the mentality and behavior of worshipping and fawning upon foreign people and safeguard the nation's dignity and interests.

### HU YAOBANG VISITS SCIENCE EXHIBITION 5 JAN

OW061722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, visited yesterday evening the science and research exhibition sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Accompanied by Professor Lu Jiaxi, president of the academy, Hu Yaobang showed great interest in the exhibits and stayed there for nearly three hours.

Hu Yaobang said, it is impossible to achieve modernization in China without science and technology. It is imperative to make scientific research serve China's modernization program and promote production. Though attention should be paid to basic research, China at present should focus its research in applied sciences. Both basic research and studies in applied sciences must, in accordance with their respective characteristics, be linked with China's modernization efforts and help promote production as far as possible.

Hu Yaobang said it is imperative to give priority to modern science and culture in the country's modernization program and it is necessary to recognize the importance of science and intellectuals. The past practice of selecting cadres primarily according to their experience in exercising leadership does not conform to the requirements of the present time. From now on, cadres should be selected primarily according to their knowledge of modern science and culture. China's modernization program requires a large number of knowledgeable scientific personnel taking up leading posts at various levels. Scientific personnel should be encouraged to go to grassroots units on a voluntary basis and take up leading posts in enterprises or local departments, or they may work as consultants or advisors. "Our cause will be very promising once large numbers of people with modern scientific knowledge and culture hold leading posts at various levels," he said.

Other party and state leaders who visited the exhibition yesterday evening included Fang Yi, Yu Qiuli, Bo Yibo, Seypidin, Hu Juewen, Bainqen Erdini Qoigy Gyaincain, Huang Hua and Zhang Jingfu.

#### NATIONAL TREE-PLANTING MEETING HELD IN BEIJING

Wan Li Attends

OWO61626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA) -- About 500 million Chinese people, about half of China's population, each planted three to five trees in the country's 1982 voluntary tree planting campaign, Yong Wentao, vice-chairman of the Central Greening Committee, said today.

He was speaking at a national conference on the nationwide drive for voluntary tree planting, an annual event launched in accordance with a resolution adopted at the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress held in December 1981. The resolution calls upon every able-bodied citizen at the age of 11 and above to voluntarily plant trees and help in other afforestation tasks.

The national conference now in session in Beijing opened yesterday. Acting Premier and Chairman of the Central Greening Committee Wan Li presided over today's session.

More than 95 million young trees were planted in cities last year, more than double the 1981 figure. The Chinese People's Liberation Army was "especially outstanding", Yong Wentao said. P.L.A. officers and men planted 39 million tree saplings along roadland around barracks, and built forests on 10,000 hectares of other land.

"Seldom have we witnessed such great achievements in afforestation as those in 1982," Yong Wentao said. "Our people are more determined and confident than before to turn the country green."

In Beijing, people last year planted one million evergreens on wasteland at the foot of the Great Wall and on the barren hills near the famous Ming Tombs. In Changtu County, Liaoning Province, 7,000 residents -- children below the age of 11 and elderly people -- voluntarily joined the others and did what they could in the tree planting drive.

An increasing number of people plant trees on important occasions of their life -- couples on their wedding day, students upon graduation, and army recruits on the day when they enter the camp.

Yong Wentao mentioned the exemplary role played by central leaders. Deng Xiaoping took part in tree planting in Beijing on March 12, the national tree planting day, and Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang, on March 14.

A total of 290 ministers and vice-ministers and 800 senior army officers also planted trees and helped in other afforestation work.

Deng Instruction Cited

OW061430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, marked on a report December 26 last year that the nation's voluntary tree-planting campaign should continue.

He said: "The report is gladdening. We must persist in the campaign for 20 years, making greater progress each year. To ensure the success of the campaign, we ought to establish a practicable inspection, reward and penalty system."

His instruction was reported today by Yang Zhong, vice-chairman of the Central Greening Committee and minister of forestry.

The instruction was relayed to delegates at a national meeting on tree planting now in session here, the minister said. In accordance with Deng Xiaoping's instruction, the Central Greening Committee will lead the entire Chinese people in the campaign, he said.

Following Deng Xiaoping's proposal, the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress convened in December 1981 adopted a resolution, calling on all citizens of China 11 years of age or above -- except the old, weak, sick or handicapped -- to plant three to five trees every year.

Last March 12, Deng Xiaoping and his family members and aides planted trees in the Western Hills of Beijing.

127 MILLION TONS OF OIL EXPORTED OVER 10 YEARS

OW071023 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 7 (XINHUA) -- China exported 127 million tons of crude oil and petroleum products in the past ten years beginning from 1973 when the country started exporting oil. Among the total exports in the period, 101 million tons were crude oil. Chen Zhongyong, spokesman for the Chinese Ministry of Petroleum Industry, revealed the figures here today.

China's oil exports have since 1973 increased each year, he said, adding that in 1982 China exported 19.976 million tons of oil and petroleum products, 1.274 million tons more than the 1981 figure, and among the amount exported, 14.676 million tons were crude oil, up 838,000 tons. Petroleum products include gasoline, diesel oil, kerosene, lubricating oil, wax, petroleum coke and naphtha. Statistics show that in 1973 China exported more than 3.16 million tons of oil.

Today, Chen Zhongyong said, China's crude oil and petroleum products go to more than 40 countries on the five continents including Romania, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Switzerland, Denmark, Thailand, Malaysia, Egypt, Syria, Tanzania, Nepal, Pakistan, Spain, Japan and the United States.

With the opening and developing of Daqing oilfield, now China's largest, China put an end to its dependence on foreign oil in 1963 and achieved self-sufficiency in oil supply. He said, Daqing has produced 50 million tons of crude oil annually since 1976, 50 percent of the national total. Daqing pumped out 51.94 million tons of crude oil in 1982, he added. The spokesman said that last year China produced 102 million tons of crude oil and 10.8 billion cubic meters of natural gas. Chen Zhongyong said that in the 12 years from 1950 through 1962 China imported more than 22.9 million tons of crude oil and petroleum products.

#### STATE COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON COAL PROCESSING

OW062217 XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0025 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jan (XINHUA) -- The State Council recently issued a directive calling on the various localities and departments to actively develop coal washing and processing in order to rationally utilize coal and gradually turn crude coal into processed coal for use as fuel.

Presently, China is producing over 600 million dun of crude coal annually. However, since a large part of the coal supplied to consumers has not undergone washing or processing, the coal has a high content of waste rock and ash with a low heat value and unstandardized characteristics. Consequently, massive waste results. To conserve energy, reduce transportation of waste rock and environmental pollution and to improve the quality of industrial products, the State Council issued a directive calling on all coal distribution departments throughout the country to gradually supply the consumers with processed coal in 1983. Generally, only washed coal must be supplied for the metallurgical industry. The unwashed coal must not be used for cooking. Anthracite should be supplied for use by the chemical fertilizer industry, the coal gas industry and steam-powered locomotives. Thermal powerplants must be supplied with screen coal, washed coal, processed coal, powdered coal or crude coal according to the equipment of each individual plant. Urban dwellers must be supplied with specially processed coal for cooking and with more anthracite or other coal suitable for processing into cooking coal.

The directive also contains specific details on developing coal washing and processing, supplying coal for the major consumers, prices for consumer coal, and so on.

#### YANG SHANGKUN, PLA LEADERS MEET CYL DELEGATES

OW031925 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Several leading members of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee on the afternoon of 3 January met with the PLA delegates to the 11th CYL National Congress. They were Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Military Commission; and Yu Qiuli, Yang Dezhi, Zhang Aiping and Hong Xuezhai, deputy secretaries-general of the Military Commission.

The leading PLA comrades spoke highly of the outstanding contributions made by youth to our army building. They encouraged the youth to study hard scientific and cultural knowledge, skillfully handle modern weapons, make new contributions to the building of a modern and regular revolutionary army, play an exemplary vanguard and leading role in building spiritual civilization and take action to add new honors to the PLA. [XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1450 GMT on 3 January transmits a report on the meeting, in which it adds: "Also present at the meeting were responsible persons of the PLA General Staff Department, General Political Department and General Logistics Department Wang Ping, He Zhengwen and Yan Jinsheng; and several army youth workers of the older generation."]

ZHAO ZIYANG MESSAGE TO PLA NAVIGATION STATION

HK301146 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] On 20 December, Premier Zhao Ziyang sent a commendatory telegram to the comrades of the (Fuxilafu) navigation and meteorological station under the Xinjiang PLA Air Force units when flying over this station en route to the African countries.

The telegram said: While flying over your navigation station on my way to the African countries, I would like to send my regards to all of you. Working under difficult conditions all the year round, you are leading a very hard life. On the occasion of the coming new year, I wish you good health and every new success in your work.

This navigation and meteorological station is located on a cold highland where the living conditions are very arduous. Giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of hard work and overcoming all difficulties, the comrades of this navigation station have, year after year fulfilled the glorious tasks the party and the people have entrusted to them, and thus have made great contributions to flight safety. Having received Premier Zhao's commendatory telegram, the commanders and fighters of this navigation station pledged that they would certainly live up to the expectations of the party and the people, conscientiously study and implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and the 5th Plenary Session of the 5th NPC, strike root and work hard on the plateau, and make new contributions to creating a new situation in navigation work in the new year.

HU QIAOMU SPEAKS TO YUNNAN PROGRESSIVE YOUTHS

HK310737 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2305 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Hu Qiaomu, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, received Yunnan representatives of progressive youths in Kunming yesterday morning. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, Comrade Hu Qiaomu extended new year's greetings to the representatives and encouraged them to strive for greater progress in 1983.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu said: It can be seen from your briefing that great progress has been made in youth and CYL work in the last few years. In talking about the characteristics of youth, Comrade Hu Qiaomu said: I used to be in charge of youth work and I have always paid attention to the youth's characteristics. In general, the characteristics of youths are determined by their age. On the one hand, people in their youth are at their most important stage of physical and mental growth -- the stage of transition from immaturity to maturity. Real maturity usually takes quite a long time -- its length varies from person to person. When a young man is maturing in his thinking and character, his philosophy of life, world outlook and views on society, the state, the party and the individual, including himself and others, are gradually taking shape and becoming fixed. On the other hand, the time of youth is a period of study and work, and young people have to study as well as engage in real work.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu hoped that young people would have a correct understanding of labor. He said: All kinds of labor, physical or mental, are of equal importance. This statement is easy to verbalize but hard to carry out. To evaluate all kinds of labor with an indiscriminative point of view is not only a task for the CYL but also an important task which the whole party and the whole society have to face. Many hard working young people in our society are not respected or are even discriminated against. To change such a situation takes much effort. Among all the representatives here, some are engaged in environmental sanitation, some are self-employed laborers, and some others are working on the commercial front. All trades and all work are of equal standing.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu said: We are building all of China and not a single place. Everyone has to go to work where the country needs him. A country is like a huge machine. If someone refuses to be a component part, this machine will not work. We must treat all kinds of labor equally and regard all of them as glorious. We should go where the party needs us. Without setting up these two viewpoints, we will never be able to build a powerful state. Considered in the context of the whole country, Yunnan is a very precious and important multi-national province which borders on three countries and has very rich resources. Should we safeguard and build Yunnan? In history, Yunnan used to be regarded as a very remote place, and people used to think it an unlucky thing to be sent from the inland to Yunnan. We must thoroughly eliminate such a prejudice. It is glorious to work in Yunnan. How can we safeguard and build our border area if we refuse to go to Yunnan?

Comrade Hu Qiaomu eagerly hoped that young people would have lofty ambitions and be determined to study and strive hard for the prosperity of China. He said: To restore and make our country prosper, we need to depend on old and middle-aged people to make the decisions and on young people to carry out real work. Our prospect is really bright! The youths in the 1980's should surpass their predecessors in the 1950's in working ability, ideological understanding and moral cultivation. This is the natural course of historical development. All of you should have such an ambition.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu emphatically pointed out: From 1978 to 1982, our country has witnessed drastic changes. Changes and progress will surely be more remarkable in the years to come. The 12th CPC Congress and the 11th CYL Congress were held when we were forging ahead. It can be expected that a brand new situation will emerge next year. I hope that all comrades will strive for the bright future of our motherland with indomitable willpower. We should make greater and greater achievements next year, in the 1980's and in the 1990's. There will inevitably be difficulties and setbacks on the road ahead. We have to overcome every difficulty. And, in turn, these difficulties will temper us and these setbacks will teach us valuable lessons. No difficulty or setback can stop our youths of the 1980's from advancing. The future of China belongs to you! The future of Yunnan belongs to you!

Present at the reception were Li Qiming, second secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee; Li Xingwang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee; and (Guo Zhengding) and (Chen Jian), deputy secretaries of the Yunnan Provincial CYL Committee.

#### PARTY LEADERS CELEBRATE NEW YEAR WITH CHILDREN

OW031427 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] The Chinese children's center in Beijing held a new year get-together this morning. The party and state leaders Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Song Renqiong, Yu Qili, Chen Pixian and Xu Deheng celebrated the new year together with the children in Beijing.

Speaking at the get-together, Wang Zhen expressed the hope that the children of New China will study hard and cherish labor work and foster the good thought and good habits of abiding by school regulations, respecting their teachers, cherishing the collectives and the motherland when young.

Xu Deheng also spoke at the get-together. He expressed the hope that the children will learn from (Tie Jiang), scale new heights and win honor for the motherland.



Representatives of science workers, model workers and outstanding athletes, as well as responsible persons of departments concerned and children's education workers attended the get-together.

Beijing's theatrical workers and athletes staged excellent performances.

#### SONG RENQIONG VISITS SICK NUCLEAR ENGINEER

OW032331 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1556 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA) -- On behalf of the CPC Central Committee Organization Department, Song Renqiong, member of the Political Bureau and director of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, on the afternoon of 25 December made a special trip to call on Zhang Tongxing, a "living Luo Jianfu" and outstanding representative of personnel of the Ministry of Nuclear Industry as well as of middle-aged intellectuals, at the PLA No 307 Hospital, where the latter was under treatment.

Song Renqiong served as the first minister of the Second Ministry of Machine Building (the predecessor of the present Ministry of Nuclear Industry.) After walking into Zhang Tongxing's ward, Song Renqiong introduced himself. However, Zhang Tongxing recognized his former minister at first glance and was especially pleased to see him. Song Renqiong said: After learning from Comrade Ni Zhifu at the opening ceremony of the 11th CYL National Congress that Zhang Tongxing had come to Beijing for medical treatment, he made a special trip to the hospital to call on him. Zhang Tongxing asked Song Renqiong to sit on a sofa, but the latter sat on the next bed.

A graduate of Zhejiang University in 1956, Zhang Tongxing now serves as deputy director and chief engineer of a certain factory under the Ministry of Nuclear Industry. He has worked selflessly in the forefront of nuclear industrial development and production for more than 20 years, thus making an outstanding contribution to the development of nuclear industry in our country. He was elected a national model worker in 1979. He contracted stomach cancer early this year. However, he still continued to work tirelessly, despite his illness.

After highly praising his revolutionary spirit, Song Renqiong said to Zhang Tongxing: You have indeed made a contribution by doing pioneering work in a desolate and uninhabited area. After inquiring in detail about his condition, Song Renqiong asked Zhang Tongxing if he had any difficulties and requests while in the hospital. Song Renqiong left his telephone number with Zhang Tongxing and told him to telephone directly if there was anything he could do. Song Renqiong, time and again, comfortingly told Zhang Tongxing to get better and not to worry. He also told Zhang Tongxing not to be concerned about the work in his factory for the time being.

Zhang Tongxing was very grateful to the party for its concern for him. He held that the party has shown such concern, not only for an individual, but for all middle-aged intellectuals. He said that he must regain his health and that he would work harder in the future after returning to his factory.

#### YE JIANYING WRITES INSCRIPTION FOR HUASHENG BAO

OW020832 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0114 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jan (XINHUA) -- On 1 January 1983 Chairman Ye Jianying of the NPC Standing Committee wrote the following inscription for HUASHENG BAO [5478 5116 1032] which is about to start publication: "Carry forward the glorious tradition of Chinese nationals residing abroad who love their country and native places."

HUASHENG BAO, which is to start publication on 2 January 1983, will be the first national paper intended mainly for returned overseas Chinese, their relatives, personnel handling overseas Chinese affairs and Chinese nationals residing abroad.

It will publicize in particular the principles and policies of the party and the government on overseas Chinese affairs, cover the construction of native places of overseas Chinese and the situation in the motherland, report on the conditions of Chinese nationals residing abroad and reflect the demands and voices of large numbers of Chinese nationals residing abroad, returned overseas Chinese and their relative.

HUASHENG BAO, a weekly consisting of four folio pages, will be openly circulated at home and abroad.

YE JIANYING WRITES LETTER TO YOUNG PIONEERS

SK310726 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] According to our sources, Chairman Ye Jianying recently wrote a letter to the Young Pioneers at (Yuanshandao) primary school in Hexi District, Tianjin City, urging them to study well, make progress every day and contribute to the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

In the past year or so, Young Pioneers at (Yuanshandao) primary school have carried out extensive activities of the three cherish education -- cherish the party, the motherland and socialism. Through these activities they came to see that it is entirely because of the party leadership, the heroic struggle of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and the superior socialist system that they can grow up happily and healthily today.

Toward the end of this year, all the Pioneers at the school, with excited hearts, wrote a letter of greeting to Chairman Ye Jianying. They extended cordial greetings to Grandpa Ye Jianying and reported how they had carried out and what they had learned from the three cherish, five stresses and four beauties activities in the past year. On 24 December they received a reply from Chairman Ye Jianying to all the Pioneers at the school.

In the letter Chairman Ye Jianying expressed his happiness with the young Pioneers who, under the care of hardworking teachers, have grown up healthily and under the active leadership of Young Pioneer organizations, have carried out extensive three cherish activities and done many good turns for the motherland and the people.

In the letter Chairman Ye Jianying also set ardent expectations for the Young Pioneers. He said: The three cherish activities you have been carrying out are an important part of the building of socialist spiritual civilization. It is hoped that you will carry out these activities in depth in the new year, foster the three cherish idea firmly and continuously make contributions to the building of socialist spiritual civilization. You are the flower of the motherland and the force of the future. The future is yours. You should make yourselves good children who respect their teachers, study hard, love labor, do not fear hardships, unite and help one another, observe discipline and are honest, faithful, lively and healthy. I wish that you will grow up as reliable successors to the socialist cause.

On the morning of 30 December, (Yuanshandao) primary school convened a rally of expectation, care and [words indistinct]. Chairman Ye Jianying's letter was read at the rally. The Young Pioneers were greatly educated and inspired. They were determined to do what Grandpa Ye Jianying had told them, continue to carry out three cherish activities in depth, study well and make progress every day, contribute to the building of socialist spiritual civilization, create a new situation in Young Pioneer work and great the new year with a new attitude.

CHEN PIXIAN ON EFFORTS TO IMPROVE SOCIAL ORDER

OW042349 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1145 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 31 Dec (XINHUA) -- The ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO [LEGAL NEWS OF CHINA] -- reports that Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, recently attended a meeting of the Central Commission of Politics and Law under the CPC Central Committee to listen to reports by various political and legal departments on arrangements for the 1983 work plans. At the meeting, Chen Pixian called on policemen and the broad masses of cadres of political and legal departments to continue with their conscientious study of the documents issued by the party's 12th national congress as well as the new constitution since they will serve as guides in our work and guiding principles in our actions. It is necessary for them to act as models in abiding by the constitution, act strictly in accordance with the law, wage a sustained struggle against all acts that violate the constitution or the law and carry out overall improvement in social order so as to achieve further changes for the better in social order in 1983 and to better serve the four modernizations.

Chen Pixian said that 1983 is the year in which our country will continue with efforts to promote reforms. All political and legal departments should positively do a good job in reforming institutions in accordance with the unified arrangements made by the party Central Committee as well as in reforming the methods of both leadership and work. Leading organs and leading cadres at all levels should pay attention to discovering personnel with talent and select and promote outstanding young and middle-aged cadres, particularly those who have received professional legal education, to leading posts at various levels so as to build the contingent of political and legal cadres into a vigorous contingent with resolute strength.

Chen Pixian called on leading groups at all levels to attach importance to the study of legal knowledge by policemen and cadres of political and legal departments. He said that shouldering the glorious duty of maintaining and establishing the socialist legal system, comrades on the political and legal front should make efforts to master the law and constantly improve their legal knowledge, professional level and work skills. Only in this way can they meet the demands of the new historical period.

LIAO CHENGZHI ATTENDS CPC OATH-TAKING CEREMONY

OW021246 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1536 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 30 Dec (XINHUA) -- Zhuang Xiquan, 94-year-old vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, took an oath to join the CPC at the initiation sponsored for him today by the party organization of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese.

At Zhuang Xinquan's oath-taking initiation, Liao Chengzhi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, read the CPC Central Committee's decision approving Zhuang Xiquan's admission to the party. He also warmly congratulated Comrade Zhuang Xiquan.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR AUTONOMOUS AREAS

HK061520 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 83 p 5

[Article by Wu Daying [0702 1129 5391]: "A New Development of the System of Autonomy in Regions Inhabited by Minority Nationalities"]

[Text] The new constitution adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC is a socialist constitution worked out in light of our country's actual conditions. In accordance with achievements scored on various fronts and the principle established since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the new constitution has acquired a number of important stipulations.

In his report on the draft of the revised constitution, Comrade Peng Zhen pointed out: "The provisions on regional national autonomy have restored some important principles contained in the 1954 constitution and, moreover, acquired new content in keeping with the changes which have taken place in our country."

The preamble of the new constitution points out: "The People's Republic of China is a unitary multinational state built up jointly by the people of all its nationalities." There are more than 50 nationalities living on the territory of our great motherland. According to figures issued after the third national census in 1982, the Han nationality and other minority nationalities respectively account for 93.3 percent and 6.7 percent of the total population of the whole country. Although the proportion of minority nationalities in the total population of the whole country is not large, they are vastly distributed. Their inhabited regions amount to 50 to 60 percent of the total areas of our country. These regions are mostly located in the border areas of the motherland, outposts of national defense and areas which are abundant in natural resources. Various nationalities in our country have a long history. In the process of long-term development, they have made important contributions to the creation and development of the history and culture of the motherland. Under the leadership of the CPC, people of various nationalities defeated their common enemies both at home and abroad through long revolutionary struggle and founded a unified People's Republic of China. Therefore, it is the sacred duty of the people of various nationalities in our country to safeguard the unification of our great motherland and the unity of various nationalities. Only thus can various nationalities in our country develop and built out great motherland into a great and modernized socialist power.

Regional national autonomy is a basic policy formulated by the CPC according to the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism on question of nationalities and in light of practical conditions in our country. The aim of this policy is to solve the problems of nationalities in our country. Regional national autonomy means that inside the territory of the PRC, organs of self-government are established in the areas where minority nationalities live in compact communities in accordance with the desires of the broad masses of people of the nationalities to handle their internal affairs so that the people of minority nationalities may exercise their rights of being the masters of their own affairs. The implementation of the system of regional national autonomy ensures that various nationalities enjoy equal rights and that the unification of the motherland and the unity of various nationalities will be consolidated.

According to the new constitution, the basic content of regional national autonomy includes the following:

1. The system of regional national autonomy is established in areas where minority nationalities live in compact communities. According to the provisions of the constitution, minority nationalities living in compact communities have the right to pursue the system of regional national autonomy and establish their national autonomous areas and organs of self-government in accordance with the rights conferred by the constitution. All areas where the system of regional national autonomy is implemented are autonomous areas inside the territory of the PRC. Organs of self-government are local state organs under the unified leadership of the supreme state organs. They are also led by the central and higher state organs.
2. The administrative divisions in the national autonomous areas are established at three levels: autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties. The organs of self-government at these three levels are the corresponding people's congresses and people's governments.

Due to the fact that the organs of self-government in the national autonomous areas are also local state organs, the way they are organized, their tenure of office and functions and powers are the same as those of the local state organs in general. Like all state organs, the organs of self-government pursue the principle of democratic centralism. However, the organs of self-government in the national autonomous areas have their own characteristics which distinguish them from local state organs in general. The new constitution now only restores the stipulation contained in the 1954 constitution that the organs of self-government in the national autonomous areas may organize local public security forces for the maintenance of public order, but also provides that the chairmanship and vice-chairmanships of the standing committees of the people's congresses in the national autonomous areas shall include a citizen or citizens of the nationality or nationalities exercising regional autonomy in the areas concerned. This newly included provision demonstrates the spirit that the state fully respects the democratic rights of minority nationalities for handling their own internal affairs.

3. Apart from exercising the power and functions of the local state organs as stipulated by the constitution, the organs of self-government in the national autonomous areas also have the power of autonomy according to the constitution, regional national autonomous acts and other statutes. The new Constitution also provides that various national autonomous areas may implement the laws and policies of the state in light of the existing local situation. The new provision shows that the power of autonomy of the national autonomous areas have been expanded. The organs of self-government of the minority nationalities need this kind of power of autonomy in order to administer their own internal affairs. The expansion of the power of autonomy will enhance the enthusiasm of various minority nationalities of being the masters of their own affairs. In the meantime, the new constitution also provides that in the people's congress of an autonomous region, prefecture or county, in addition to the deputies of the nationality or nationalities exercising regional autonomy in the administrative area, the other nationalities inhabiting the area are also entitled to appropriate representation. In such a way we will fully ensure the equality of various nationalities living in the national autonomous areas.

4. People's congresses of national autonomous areas have the power to enact autonomy regulations and specific regulations in light of the political, economic and cultural characteristics of the nationality or nationalities in the areas concerned. The autonomy regulations and specific regulations of autonomous regions shall be submitted to the Standing Committee of the NPC for approval before they go into effect. Those of autonomous prefectures and counties shall be submitted to the standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces or autonomous regions for approval before they go into effect, and they shall be reported to the Standing Committee of the NPC for the record. This stipulation is a restoration and development of the provisions concerned contained in the 1954 Constitution. Autonomy regulations are regulations which are enacted by the people's congresses of national autonomous areas according to their authority prescribed by the Constitution and the laws and in light of local characteristics for administering local affairs. Specific regulations are regulations which are enacted by the people's congresses of national autonomous areas for solving problems in certain fields by taking the characteristics of the local nationality or nationalities into consideration. This provision is beneficial for pursuing regional national autonomy and the development of various nationalities under the unified leadership of the state.



5. In performing their functions, the organs of self-government of the national autonomous areas, in accordance with the autonomy regulations of the respective areas, employ the spoken and written language or languages in common use in the locality. Various nationalities enjoy their freedom of using and developing their own spoken and written languages and the freedom of maintaining or reforming their own social customs and habits. The new constitution also provides that the organs of self-government of the national autonomous areas independently administer educational, scientific, cultural, public health and physical cultural affairs in their respective areas, protect and cull through the nationalities' culture heritage, and work for the development and prosperity of their cultures. This stipulation will greatly promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization in the national autonomous areas. This also manifests the expansion of the power of autonomy in the national autonomous areas.

6. The organs of self-government of the national autonomous areas independently arrange for and administer local economic development under the guidance of the state plans. In exploiting natural resources and building enterprises in the national autonomous areas, the state shall give due consideration to the interests of those areas. Moreover, the state gives financial, material and technical assistance to the minority nationalities to accelerate their economic and cultural development. The state helps the national autonomous areas train large numbers of cadres at different levels and specialized personnel and skilled workers of different professions and trades from among the nationality or nationalities in those areas. All these are new provisions included in the new constitution. In implementing these provisions, we will speed up socialist construction in various national autonomous areas.

The above-mentioned new provisions have shown that the new constitution has expanded the power of autonomy in the national autonomous areas. They also mark a new development of the system of regional national autonomy in our country.

LATE REPORT: SECRETARIAT MEMBER YANG YONG DIES

OW071232 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, Comrade Yang Yong, a long-tested communist fighter of our party, an outstanding party and military leader, member of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee, second secretary of the CPC Committee of the PLA General Staff Headquarters and deputy chief of the General Staff of the PLA, died of illness at 0135 on 6 January 1983 in Beijing after failing to respond to medical treatment. He was 70 years old. [In a similar report XINHUA in English at 1509 GMT on 7 January adds: Born in 1912 in Liuyang County, Hunan Province, Yang Yong joined the Communist Youth League in 1927, became a party member in 1930 and joined the Red Army the same year. He worked successively as company, battalion and regiment political commissar, brigade commander and political commissar, division political commissar, commander of the western Shandong military area, commander of the Hebei-Shandong-Henan military area, commander of the 7th and 1st Columns of the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan Field Army, commander of the 5th Army Corps, commander of the Guizhou military area, governor of Guizhou Province, commandant of the Number Two Senior Infantry School, commander of the 20th Army Corps, deputy commander and commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, commander of the Beijing units of the People's Liberation Army, deputy chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A. and concurrently commander of the P.L.A. Beijing units, and commander of the Xinjiang military area. He was an alternate member of the eight party Central Committee and member of the 10th and 11th Central Committees.]



FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN VISITS GENETICS SEMINAR

OWO70620 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The second congress and academic seminar of the Chinese Genetics Society opened in Fuzhou this morning. Attending were 500 experts and scholars from the industrial, agricultural and medical fronts throughout the country.

Leading comrades of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government Xiang Nan, Na Xingyuan, Cheng Xu and (Zhang Kexin) visited the delegates to the congress at noon. Comrade Cheng Xu also extended warm greetings to the congress. The congress received 980 theses, reflecting that the rank and file of genetics personnel has grown in the past 4 years and new progress has been made in the research and study of genetics.

Prof Tan Jiazhen delivered an opening speech this morning. He will also deliver a report this afternoon on how genetics can serve the four modernizations.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ADDRESSES 17 DEC MEETING

OWO31341 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 82 p1

[Excerpts] At the 17 December provincial meeting of Jiangsu Province's mayors, administrative commissioners and county heads, Comrade Xu Jiatun said: In view of the new changes taking place in today's urban and rural economies, institution of the administrative system of having the counties under the jurisdiction of the municipalities will break the barriers between the municipalities and the countryside, facilitate unified planning and unified management of the urban and rural economic and social construction and create a new situation for the all-round development of socialist modernization.

Comrade Xu Jiatun explained the good points of having the neighboring counties under the jurisdiction of the large and medium-size municipalities. He cited the following good points:

1. The system of having the counties under the jurisdiction of the municipalities not only gives expression to the close integration of the municipal and county economies and of the urban and rural economies but also conforms to the inherent law of the overall national economic development. Economic zoning must be compatible with the inner links of economic development. After more than 30 years' construction, every municipality has generally become the political, economic, financial, scientific, cultural, educational and hygienic center of its neighboring areas while the towns have developed into the links between the large and medium-size municipalities and the rural areas and gradually formed a network. If the prefectures continue to administer the municipalities while the municipalities do not administer the counties in the new historical period of development, two administrative systems are bound to coexist in the same area, thus perpetuating the artificial separation of the centers and the network mentioned above. Now since the party has shifted its focus of work to economic construction, the system of having the counties under the jurisdiction of the municipalities will further facilitate the party and the people's government to lead economic construction according to the economic law.

2. The system of having the counties under the jurisdiction of the municipalities is a comparatively better system for combining the superiorities of the municipal and county economies and the superiorities of the urban and rural areas. It is also a better system for creating a new situation for the all-round socialist modernization and for accelerating economic and social development.

3. The system of having the counties under the municipalities will help the workers, the peasants and the intellectuals to learn from each other and educate each other.

This will also strengthen the alliance between the workers and the peasants and help the working class to arm the peasants with its advanced ideological, scientific and cultural knowledge. The integration of the urban and rural areas will help transform the rural economy with the advanced science and technology and produce a new type of peasants. The ideology of the working class will help the peasants eliminate their residual old way of thinking. The significance of such changes is inestimable.

CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS SHANGHAI NEW YEAR SOIREE

OW050607 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] On the evening of 31 December, the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal people's government sponsored a literary and art soiree at the Shanghai exhibition hall theater to celebrate the 1983 new year. Attending the literary and art soiree were responsible comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, the municipal people's government and the municipal CPPCC committee Chen Guodong, Hu Lihjiao, Wang Daohan, Zhong Min, Xia Zhengnong, Chen Yi, Yang Shifa, Chen Jinhua, Yang Xinpei, Li Gancheng, Zhang Qi, Zhang Chengzong, Di Jingxiang, Wang Tao, Liu Jingji, Wu Ruolan, Zhou Gucheng, Li Peinan and Wang Jian as well as responsible persons of PLA units stationed in Shanghai.

At the soiree, the Shanghai Kunqu opera troupe performed excerpts from four Kunqu operas including "Harnessing the Horse", winning warm applause from the audience. After the performance, Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan and Chen Yi stepped onto the stage to shake hands with the performers and congratulate them on their wonderful performance. Comrade Chen Guodong said: Kunqu opera is a type of outstanding opera of the Chinese nation. However, the young people today do not understand this opera very well. You must go among the masses to perform this opera and explain it to the masses in order to help them understand and appreciate Kunqu and further develop this type of outstanding opera.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG ADVOCATES SOCIAL CHANGE

OW042345 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Party and state leaders of Shanghai Municipality, including Comrades Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao and Wang Daohan, on 30 December separately joined delegates to the municipal people's congress and members of the municipal CPPCC committee to visit more than 40 units, including plants, stores, schools and hospitals, to inspect activities to promote the five stresses and four beauties campaign. They also took part in labor, planting trees and improving environmental sanitation.

Chen Guodong joined the delegates to the municipal people's congress in praising the achievements made by the First Medical College of Shanghai in promoting the five stresses and four beauties campaign, and they also joined in planting trees.

Chen Guodong said that the five stresses and four beauties campaign should be carried on perseveringly for a long period of time. When the social climate changes, it will become an invisible force. If everyone is ready to uphold the just cause, then the social climate will change.

The Fifth Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress adopted a resolution on continuing to launch the five stresses and four beauties campaign in a thorough way.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI MEETS JOURNALISTS

HK070343 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] The All-China Journalists Association has sent a delegation composed of leading comrades, editors and reports from 12 news units throughout the country to Guangdong to find out the changes that have taken place there, especially in the Shenzhen Special Zone, since the institution of the policy of opening up to the world.

Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi met the members of the delegation of 5 January. In a discussion meeting with him, (Luan Baojin), leader of the delegation and deputy chief editor of JIEFANG RIBAO, said: We have brought many questions to Guangdong with us. However, after looking around, it seems that all the problems have been solved. What makes the biggest impression on us is, first, the policy of opening up to the world has enabled Guangdong's economy to develop so fast and the people's living standards also to improve relatively rapidly. We would never have believed it if we had not come here. Second, there is great boldness of spirit. Many cadres here, from top to bottom, not only think of the present but also consider the year 2000. Third, talented people are prominent here. There is stress on scientific management and economic results.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: I have come to visit you, and you have come to listen to people's views. I hope you will not just see the good side; you should also see the deficiencies. Comrade Ren Zhongyi also said: We must emancipate our minds and relax the policies still more.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi welcomed the comrades of press and all other circles to Guangdong, not to publicize the province but to see how correct the party's open-door policy is.

GUANGZHOU'S REN ZHONGYI AT NEW YEAR GATHERING

HK010111 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Summary] The provincial CPC committee and government held a cinema soiree on 31 December to celebrate the new year. Present were Comrade Ren Zhongyi, You Tiazhong, Liu Tianfu, Wang Meng, Liang Lingguang and Li Jianzhen. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi delivered a New Year greetings message at the function. He called on all comrades to make new contributions to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in the new year.

REN ZHONGYI VISITS GUANGZHOU FRUIT GROWERS

HK020333 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Excerpts] On the morning of 31 December, Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi and Governor Liu Tianfu accompanied Wang Renzhong and other comrades on an inspection visit to (Luogang) commune in the Guangzhou outskirts. They extended New Year regards to the fruit-growing peasants there, and were given a warm welcome.

(Luogang) Commune has set up various types of responsibility system in fruit cultivation in light of local conditions. It has seriously implemented the policy of private mountains and encouraged the peasants to get rich through hard work. The peasants' production enthusiasm has been greatly stimulated, and fruit production has rapidly revived and developed there. Total fruit output in 1982 exceeded 24.5 million jin, a rise of 3 million jin over 1981.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: Long-term responsibility systems must be maintained in fruit production.

Life-long responsibility contracts can be arranged, so that the peasants can work with ease of mind.

Comrades Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu also inspected the workshops of the commune's comprehensive factory, and the fruit orchards and plum blossom.

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG INSPECTS VEGETABLE MARKET

HK290602 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Summary] Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and other leaders inspected the Changsha vegetable market on 24 December. He called on market organizations to implement the responsibility system and improve the supply of vegetables.

"Mao Zhiyong pointed out: The supply of vegetables is a major issue that concerns the three daily meals of the people in cities. We must try by every means to do this work well, make the supply of vegetables brisk and do our utmost to satisfy the needs of the masses.

"Mao Zhiyong was concerned about the market shortage of bean curd. He said: The masses find it difficult to buy bean curd. We must earnestly solve this problem, particularly at a time when vegetables are in short supply. We must produce more bean curd to satisfy the needs of the masses. At present, we have plenty of soya beans, but the problem is that we are facing difficulties in financial subsidies in totally supplying them. He suggested organizing those people who are waiting for jobs in order to open up more bean curd shops.

"The stage-owned shops can participate in purchasing and marketing in advance. Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: You can consult with the masses in purchasing and marketing in advance, listen to their opinion and conduct an experiment first in a shop on one street.

"When the concerned comrades in charge of the vegetable company reported that the supply of vegetables seriously failed to suit the development of the situation, Comrade Mao Zhiyong and other leaders demanded that they emancipate their minds and consider a reform of the system of purchasing and marketing of vegetables. Retail shops must run their business on a contract basis, establish and perfect the economic responsibility system and solve the problem of everybody sharing food from the same big pot. We must no longer allow the practice whereby people only work when they have vegetables to sell but rest and do nothing when they do not have vegetables to sell. It is essential to extend the decision making power of shops, arouse the initiative of all the people and pool the wisdom of the masses. It is impossible to just rely on meetings summoned by leaders."

Comrade Mao Zhiyong emphasized: You must eliminate the effects of the leftist deviation and firmly take the road of running businesses on a contract basis. He also suggested that vegetable shops engage in the processing of vegetables, make bean curd, raise pigs, pickle vegetables and so on in addition to supplying vegetables in order to satisfy the needs of city people."

DUAN JUNYI ENCOURAGES PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN BEIJING

OW291202 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing municipal party committee, and some other leaders of the city recently visited a number of private schools and asked people's organizations, government units, enterprises and individuals to set up more to supplement the government-run schools.

Since 1980, apart from schools run by democratic parties and mass organizations, 50 privately-run schools including those teaching tailoring, foreign languages, accounting, typing and art, have been set up with a total enrollment of 10,000. More than 14,000 people have graduated from these schools.

The schools are set up on a non-profit basis and mostly by retired teachers and office workers with professional knowledge and experience. Students include job-waiting youth as well as staff, workers, peasants and housewives who want to raise their cultural and technical level.

A tailoring school set up by Wu Huinan in west Beijing's Xuanwu District has only four teachers and a classroom of 14 square meters, but 4,000 persons have been trained there in the past two years.

Gao Yuying, a 75-year-old retired cadre donated 1,500 yuan of his own saving to start the Jinghua art school with the help of a retired teacher and a painter. Already 1,000 students of painting, calligraphy, music and photography have attended the school.

Private schools are only one facet of Beijing's adult education system set up in recent years. The city's adult education embraces 85 institutions at the college level including evening colleges and correspondence schools, more than 140 secondary schools and 10,000 training classes with 950,000 workers, peasants, office workers and job-waiting youth attending.

This year, 8,000 persons are expected to graduate from the city's TV college and spare-time colleges. The chemistry examination given recently by the Central Radio School of Agriculture was passed by 1,500 peasants. There are nearly 4,000 government functionaries and workers studying by themselves who have passed a one-subject examination at the college level.

BEIJING'S DUAN JUNYI ATTENDS NEW YEAR'S PARTY

OW300953 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1634 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA) -- Some 200 people from various circles in the capital attended a new year's tea party at the Great Hall of the People on the evening of 29 December.

Speaking at the gathering, Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, reviewed the municipality's achievements in building socialist material and spiritual civilization in the past year. He called on comrades on all fronts in the municipality to study the new situation, solve new problems and make new contribution to creating a new situation in socialist modernization in the coming year.



BEIJING'S DUAN JUNYI PRAISES OPERA TROUPE

OWO40900 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1302 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Dec (XINHUA) -- According to the 30 December GUANGMING RIBAO, after watching a performance by the No 1 team of the No 1 troupe of the Beijing opera theater at the Qianmen hotel theater on the evening of 24 December, Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, and Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, highly praised the No 1 team of the No 1 troupe for assuming full economic responsibility and collective management in running the troupe and warmly hailed the great achievements they made in boldly reforming the management system. They said that since a large theatrical troupe such as the Beijing opera theater could undergo reform as it was needed, reforming other artistic organizations should be no problem.

After the performance ended, Duan Junyi said to Zhao Yanxia, head of the No 1 troupe of the Beijing opera theater and responsible person of the experimental team: "Your orientation is correct; we support you. The responsibility system should be instituted on the agricultural, industrial and commercial fronts and structural reform of literary and art organizations must also be carried out with emphasis on "assuming responsibilities." Zhu Muzhi pointed out: "You have gained fine experience in reform in the literary and art circles, with a good start in Beijing. The experience gained by Shenyang's Zhang Guilan theatrical troupe and the magician team of the Shanghai acrobatic troupe is acceptable and should be summed up and popularized. The literary and art organization should not 'eat out of the same big pot' anymore."

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI AT IDEOLOGICAL MEETING

SK240340 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] From 10 to 21 December the autonomous regional CPC committee held a regional meeting on ideological and political work in rural and pastoral areas and education of party members in Hohhot. The general requirements of the meeting are, taking the guidelines of the 12th NPC as the guide, to attend to promoting the spiritual and material civilizations simultaneously and make active efforts to create a new situation for ideological and political work in the region's rural and pastoral areas as well as the work concerning the education of party members.

The meeting relayed the guidelines of the National Conference on Rural Ideological and Political Work and the National Conference on Education of Party Members. Bu He and Li Wen, deputy secretaries of the regional CPC committee, presided over the meeting.

Responsible persons of the propaganda and organization departments of the regional CPC committee, deputy secretaries of the various league and municipal CPC committees and deputy league heads in charge of work in rural and pastoral areas, responsible comrades in charge of work in rural and pastoral areas and some secretaries of banner and county CPC committees attended the meeting. Relevant departments and bureaus at the regional level also sent delegates to the meeting.

During the session, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, delivered an important speech on the work in rural and pastoral areas. Participating comrades from the various leagues and municipalities exchanged and summed up their experiences.

Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, delivered an important speech at the concluding session. His speech is divided into four parts. Part I is entitled: The Situation in Our Region's Rural and Pastoral Areas and the State of Ideological and Political Work; Part II is entitled: Sum Up Experience, Clearly Define Tasks and Create a New Situation For the Ideological and Political Work in Rural and Pastoral Areas; Part III is: Earnestly Attend to the Education of Party Members With the Guidelines of the 12th NPC as the Guide and the New Party Constitution As the Principal Content; and Part IV is: Exercise Effective Leadership Over the Education of Party Members and Ideological and Political Work in Rural and Pastoral Areas.



Bu He said in his speech: Politically, a situation rarely seen since liberation in which unity and stability go hand in hand with liveliness and vitality has emerged in the vast rural and pastoral areas. The fundamental reason for this is the soundness of the party's line, principles and policies adopted since the third session. Furthermore, one crucial reason for it is the implementation of the responsibility system of computing remuneration according to output and assigning output quotas on a household basis, with the system of large-scale assignment of responsibilities as the mainstay, thus breaking free from the trammels of leftist ideas and gradually restoring the fine tradition of ideological and political work. This has greatly stimulated the restoration and development of the rural economy.

Bu He pointed out: Ideological and political work of the party in rural and pastoral areas is an important guarantee for the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Its basic tasks are to persistently educate the cadres and masses, with the guidelines of the 12th NPC as the guide, in revolutionary theories, moral values and discipline, arouse and enhance their revolutionary consciousness, raise their scientific and education levels and continuously enhance their ability to understand and perceive the objective world by way of practice so that the broad masses of peasants and herdsmen will become workers who cherish ideals, have moral values and are well educated and disciplined.

He said: As is shown by the facts, the broad masses of peasants and herdsmen are constantly making new contributions to create a new socialist life and new things. Peasants today are a far cry from the small producers of yesterday. They are socialist peasants and herdsmen of a new type. They chose the system of computing remuneration according to output and assigning output quotas on a household basis mainly because they wanted to abandon the practice of eating from a common pot, not because they wanted to abandon the socialist system. In doing ideological and political work today, it is necessary to carry out a successful propaganda and education on the politics in effect, continue to eliminate the influence of leftist ideology and continue to implement, perfect, substantiate and develop the responsibility system of computing remuneration according to output and assigning output quotas on a household basis. Efforts should be made to conduct education in policy toward nationalities. It is necessary to help peasants and herdsmen acquire cultural and scientific knowledge.

Bu He said: As regards the education of party members, it is essential to fully understand the urgency and importance of intensifying the education of party members and attend to this work firmly and successfully. At present, all party members, veterans and newcomers alike, are faced with the problem of reeducation. The core of the education of party members is to conduct education on communist ideology with the new party constitution as its main content. This is the basic task of the education of party members.

In his speech, Bu He called on party committees at all levels to strengthen leadership, boost their enthusiasm and work hard and persistently to bring about a new situation for ideological and political work in the region's rural and pastoral areas.

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